



SATURDAY NIGHT.

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FRONT PAGE

IS there any excuse, even in the heat of a political campaign, for exposing the business affairs of private gentlemen who are not running for office and who are estimable and honorable citizens in every respect? Merely because a man sits on the platform of the candidate he intends to vote for, does it entitle the press to go and search out the details of his business partnerships and proclaim them to the world? Even the editor of the *Eatonswill Gazette*, the illustrious Mr. Pott, who entertained Mr. Pickwick, claimed that he never invaded the private domain of his opponents. It is carrying political rancor altogether too far when every business man who dares to change his politics, to sign the election papers of a friend, or to sit on his platform, must submit to espionage and terrorism. It betokens, moreover, a very unhealthy state of public affairs, and those party journals which confine themselves to the issues of the election and avoid personal attacks are best serving the cause they advocate. There is a very broad distinction to be drawn between the journalism which assails the fakir and imposter who is trying to defraud the public, and that type of newspaper attack which pillories the private citizen for his opinions. The way some ranters talk, it would appear that it is a crime for any Canadian to get rich or to develop genius as a business organizer—a crime worthy of social ostracism, if not actual imprisonment—and for such an individual to think for himself and express his views, lynching in their belief is only too good.

PROBABLY few native-born Canadians realize that our social life is extremely interesting—but that is because we have been born and brought up here. When, however, the outside observer, so to speak, captures us and puts us in a glass case, we take on colors and contours that we did not appreciate ourselves. At any rate, we have impartial opinions to that effect not only from the numerous British journalists who have haunted the observation cars of our transcontinental railroads of late years, but from American visitors, of whom the distinguished orator, Senator Beveridge, is not the least. The most enthusiastic of all, however, is a Mr. Nock, of the staff of the *American Magazine*. One is almost tempted to make a wretched pun and proclaim with a smirk that Mr. Nock is no "knocker." His article was published early in the summer, and has been extensively reprinted of late. He says that during a visit to all parts of Canada, he talked with upwards of two hundred and fifty native-born Americans in all positions of life who had taken up their abode in Canada, and was chagrined by the fact that not one of these showed the slightest sentiment about his old home or more than a casual and extraneous interest in the affairs of Uncle Sam. He fears that there must be something unlovely in the civilization of a country that cannot inspire more sentiment in its native-born. On the other hand, he finds something very interesting in the varied society of Canada, and something most attractive in the sentiment of affection that all Canadians of whatever nationality feel toward their beautiful country. Mr. Nock goes farther, and expresses the hope of a reciprocity that will mean "free trade in all the elements of a civilization that will permanently satisfy all the instincts and demands of the human spirit."

Continuing, he says: "Judged by dominant ideals, Greece satisfied the demand of the intellect, Israel the instinct of religion, England (measurably) of morals, Italy of beauty, Germany of workmanship, our own country the instinct of material well-being, and France the instinct of social life. It remains for some nation to take the elements of all these contributions, co-ordinate them, and so popularize them that an inheritance in them may become the free natural property of every child of the people. And of all the nations, the initial advantages for dealing with this opportunity seem to lie between our country and the Dominion of Canada."

At considerable length, Mr. Nock enumerates the advantages that Canada enjoys above the older nations of the world. He finds that enough of her natural resources are left to insure (if wisely administered) continuous material well-being. He says we have made a running start for true democracy and a sound economic system in our policies of taxation, conservation, immigration and administration of public lands. (This is a rather rosy picture than Canadians are inclined to paint themselves). A great advantage he discovers in the fact that Canada is an integral part of the British Empire. "This," he says, "prevents her from being provincialized. I was continually struck with the world outlook in the common conversation of Canadians." This, he says, is reflected in her leading newspapers, and he was favorably impressed with the cosmopolitan nature of the news on the front pages of the leading newspapers of Toronto and Montreal as compared with the merely local news columns of the leading New York journals. Another element in the de-provincializing process he finds in that "East and West" trade of which we hear so much of late. The fact that we have two official languages, and "the Canadian, whether English or French, has potentially, at least, command of one great literature besides his own," he considers an efficient civilizing influence. Probably the most interesting of his conclusions as coming from an American is the following:

"Lastly, Canada has kept all the benefits of the monarchical system without any of its drawbacks. When the Protestant Reformation discarded Catholic doctrine and discipline, it also discarded Catholic worship, and thus lost the power of appeal which inheres in this age-long body on sentiment and poetry. The American Revolution made a similar unfortunate sacrifice in severing our relations with monarchy. Canada hit the golden mean of escaping every practical disadvantage of the monarchical form of government—she has emerged into a pure democracy—and yet retaining a sentimental and ritualistic connection with it. Burke, with whom I began this paper, says: 'There ought to be in every country a system of manners that a well-formed mind would be disposed to relish.' The only value of a monarchy is its influence in tempering social life, raising its general tone and purging its vulgarity. This influence of Canada's relation to England is evident throughout her social life."

It is obvious that this social critic is an idealist, and

looks at our social life with an optimism some of us might well envy. It is obvious that he saw Canada under the happiest conditions. Had he waited a few months, and visited us during an election campaign, he would have no doubt found our civilization interesting, but somewhat less lovely than it was last spring. However, he seems to think we are all right, and the writer for one is inclined to think that Mr. Nock is all right, too.

UNQUESTIONABLY the feminine mind is capable of bringing fresh light to bear on the most vexed public questions. A few months ago I drew attention to the straight-forward manner in which a fair burlesque artist went to the heart of her subject when she said to an interviewer: "Take it from me, kiddo, reciprocity is a bunc." One of the energetic youths of the daily press

game killed in the State of New York, with the single exception of game raised on farms and killed otherwise than with a gun. And furthermore, no one can negotiate the sale or purchase within the State of any game from other sections similar to the species native to New York. In order that all game birds offered for sale in New York's markets may be identified, the Bill provides that they be tagged with lead seals in such a manner that it may instantly be determined who imported the game.

In a word, the game laws which New York has adopted are somewhat similar to those now in force in the Province of Ontario. One may hunt, but he must not sell, the difference being that Ontario allows the sale of venison and duck, while the native partridge or grouse is here in exactly the same position as all game hereafter

equal to one-half of the buildings we erect in the same year. A writer in *McClure's Magazine*, dealing with this subject, wonders whether we are nations of children playing with matches or nations of incendiaries.

According to this same authority, the United States Government began in 1907 an investigation into fire conditions in Europe, and the conclusion arrived at was that while in the United States and Canada fire fighting methods were vastly superior, at the same time the losses in European countries are absurdly small in comparison. For example, in 1910 thirteen of the largest cities of Germany, with a combined population of 5,616,822, suffered a fire loss of \$1,067,205. Five American cities, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, and San Francisco, with a combined population one hundred thousand less, 5,510,897, suffered a fire loss, in the same year, of \$14,250,183! New York, with a population of 4,766,883, added its \$8,591,831—about five times the loss for London and nine times that of Paris.

While between 1901 and 1910 it cost every man, woman, and child in the United States and Canada an average of \$2.39 a year for fire, the European was paying an average of thirty-three cents; and the German, for his part, only nineteen cents.

As a matter of fact, Canadians and Americans are races of jerry builders. We put up our structures anyhow and of any material that comes handy and is sufficiently cheap for the purpose. Our first and foremost thought is to get the building up, and ordinarily there is no meddlesome official to come around and tell us that our structure is a fire trap and won't do. However, the trouble does not begin and end here. We have a proportion of fires of incendiary origin on this continent altogether too large, mainly due to the fact that insurance is too easy to obtain. It is a well authenticated fact that a poor business year means serious losses to the insurance companies. In good times fires run on at their normal (at all times sufficiently high), but when we strike the lean years, then the ratio of fires increases in marvellous proportion.

If all fire insurance companies were as careful and discriminating in taking risks as is a first-class wholesale house in the sale of its goods, there would be less fires; and then, again, if the laws pertaining to fires were as rigid on this continent as they are in Germany, or in France, there would unquestionably be a large decrease in our annual fire bill. In both these countries the officials have a nasty habit of getting the exact facts as regards the cause of a fire, no matter how trivial; and if it is proven to have been caused by carelessness or criminal intent, and most fires can be traced to one of these two causes, then the damages are assessed upon the guilty parties or party, as the case may be.

In other words, the owners of the property where the fire originates, provided said fire is not caused by lightning or other means beyond the control of the individual, are assessed for at least a portion of the damages resulting to property in the neighborhood. Such a regulation naturally has the effect of making a man think twice before he sets his own place on fire for the insurance which might obtain.



A GIANT MEMORIAL OF A DYING RACE.

This colossal statue has been erected at Eagle's Nest, on the Rock River, Illinois, as a permanent memorial to the Indians of North America. It is of concrete and 48 feet in height exclusive of the base. It is the work of Lorado Taft, of Chicago, a world-renowned sculptor.

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has discovered another fair visitor from the United States, who has definite opinions which she expresses with vigor and freedom, characteristic of the land of liberty. "It will be written Toronto, U.S.A., within ten years. Get that?" said this most prophetic lady. The Prime Minister of Canada, who is universally popular with the fair sex, also came in for a share of her admiration. "Say, ain't he the candy kid! He is our friend," was her comment on him. Her advice to Canada was to accept the inevitable and "get in while the swimming's good; the water may not be in such good condition later." She knows all these things because a Mister Frank B. Kellogg, whom she describes as a "trust buster," told her so at Cape Cod this summer. I had never heard of Mr. Kellogg before, but it must be fine to be able to inspire such implicit confidence in one's opinions. Down in Quebec during the past fortnight, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has no doubt felt sore over the many hard names he has been called by Nationalist leaders. It will be balm to his wounds to know that in this great continent there is at least one fair lady who has never seen him but who regards him as "the candy kid."

THE State of New York has now undertaken the enforcement of most stringent laws pertaining to the slaughter of game. The government has unquestionably got at the root of the matter by absolutely forbidding the sale of game within the confines of the State, and in this way not only will the game birds and beasts of that State receive a direct benefit, but the enactment will also have a tendency to keep down the slaughter in other sections of the Continent, as the New York market will be closed to the "pot hunter."

The Bayne Bill, as it is called, went into effect ten days ago, and it is now illegal for anyone to buy or sell

in New York State—they may be killed for sport, but not for the market.

J. V. Sauter, assistant chief game protector, New York State, in discussing the new laws, said:

"It will make New York State a sportsman's paradise by doing away with the selling of game birds, and as such I believe that this bill will constitute an excellent foundation on which to build future laws in regard to game protection in this and other States. The Bayne Bill alone will greatly decrease the wholesale killing of game in other States—particularly the killing of ducks in Mattituck Sound, North Carolina—since New York city has always been one of the biggest markets in the country for American game."

"Of course, we game wardens will often have to use common sense in enforcing this law, because our object, more than anything else, is to teach the offender that he must not slaughter indiscriminately. We wish to arouse public feeling on this question to a point where the people will be ready to help us in our work."

New York is very rightly after the "pot hunter," and it is only a question of time when we here in Canada, will be obliged to go after him also. Our game laws in this country, as a whole, are altogether too liberal, and those that we have are not enforced as stringently as might be.

EACH individual on this Continent, men, women and children, is paying annually the sum of \$2.39 as his or her contribution toward fire losses. In other words, Canada is paying an annual tribute to the fire fiend a sum more than equal to the gross revenues of the cities of Toronto and Montreal, combined, for the year 1911.

Let me put it in still another way. We burn up annually, according to the best statistics obtainable, a sum

BASEBALL, as a factor in the development of English speech, is an element to be considered by all lovers of literature. In surveying the past, it will be found that the periods when the language has become enriched with new images and the meanings of words have become widened, have been times when the emotions to be expressed were too strong to be encompassed in ordinary terms. Thus the great Elizabethan age witnessed a marvellous flowering in our speech. To-day there is nothing that rouses its devotees to such a pitch of excitement as does baseball. It makes vociferous prophets and howling dervishes of the most sedate and prosaic beings. The English language has, notwithstanding some strain, proven flexible enough to meet the demands for expression put upon it by the baseball reporter. For instance, there is a player known to local devotees as Wyatt Lee who, for some reason obscure to the uninitiated, is an object of scorn. One gathers, however, that he is a left-handed pitcher, for the reporter of one of the daily papers describes him as "a once bothersome port sider." Notice the subtlety with which the writer by the use of the word "once" indicates that Mr. Lee is no longer to be feared. "The Krew opened fire on McGinnity, the Iron Man, and, after reducing him in the crucible of their base hits, kept up the gladsome binging against Lee." What a pyrotechnic display of images that one sentence contains! what an impression it gives of the clash of mighty forces!

Baseball, it is clear, has given to the American language an immense number of new verbs and adjectives; many of which find their way beyond the "diamond" into general use. For instance, there is the new verb "to can." To "can" anybody is to put him out of business, to reduce him to temporary obscurity. It is being very widely used at the present time, and it strikes one that since this is a season of campaign yells, its resemblance to the first syllable of the name of our native land might be very well utilized by politicians. The Tories could apply it in various ways. For instance, they could cry, "Don't let Laurier Can Canada." Or since it seems to be the fate to drag President Taft into the fight this would make an effective yell after a little practice, "Can Taft Can Canada? Taft Can't." On the other hand, the Liberals could make use of the phrase in certain fruit growing constituencies where the captains of the canning industry are accused of opposing the reciprocity pact from selfish motives. The farmers could be appealed to in this wise: "Can the Canners Can you?" In truth the possibilities of the word are almost unlimited, and perhaps much of the modern baseball *patois* would be equally useful.

THE San Francisco Argonaut, which is published in the State where the McNamaras are to be tried for an appalling series of crime, has some timely comment on the proposal to compel the union labor men of the United States and Canada to subscribe half a million dollars for the defence of the alleged dynamitards. In the course of a lengthy editorial, it says:

"There is no legitimate way to spend half a million dollars in a criminal trial. No accused man has ever yet

needed such a sum as this. Certainly innocence could have no use for one-tenth part of such a sum. Either it is intended to put this money to illegal uses or it is thought that the very magnitude of the sum will bolster up the silly fable, invented for gudgeons, of a vast conspiracy against labor.

"Of course there is no such conspiracy; there never has been, and there never will be. The McNamars will be prosecuted on precisely the same principles and in precisely the same way that a thief is prosecuted for picking a pocket. It will be a matter of evidence and of nothing but evidence."

Yet in spite of the fact that it is plain that no legitimate use could be made of half a million dollars in a criminal trial, the American Federation of Labor has ordered the wage-earner of the United States and Canada to subscribe, and if he fails to do so he will forfeit his membership card and be forever after an object of persecution and espionage. Of course he will put up the money, and not more than one-fifth of it will be applied to the purpose for which it is subscribed. It will be divided up among a group of lawyers who, by their professed sympathy with the working man, manage to make enormous fees out of the labor bodies, and perhaps a good deal of it will stick to the fingers of the various gentlemen who collect and handle the money.

Decent union men have been placed in a very embarrassing position by the oligarchy which controls the American Federation of Labor ever since the arrest of the McNamars. Without waiting to ascertain what evidence there was against the prisoners, the voluble Gompers at once declared that a tremendous conspiracy to destroy organized labor had been engaged in by organized capital. This assertion was based on the assumption that business men would voluntarily destroy millions of dollars' worth of their own property, and sacrifice their own lives and those of their employees, for the sole purpose of discrediting the labor unions. It is difficult to believe, however, that Gompers and his associates believed the buncombe they talked a few months ago. It would rather look as though this yarn veiled an active sympathy with methods of terrorism in the warfare against the open shop. Now, union men as a class are not criminals, nor do they sympathize with the methods of criminals. They are not blood-thirsty maniacs who wish to see property destroyed and non-union men mangled and torn. They do not wish to be lined up as the friends and sympathizers of dynamitards; much less do they desire to be grafted upon under the pretext of raising a defence fund for such criminals. While the action of McClure's Magazine in commissioning a man to write up the case beforehand, is not in accordance with the well recognized principles of British justice, there can be no doubt of the veracity and ability of the gentleman they engaged to do it. Harvey J. O'Higgins, who wrote the story of the conspiracy, after going into the details of the case with Detective Burns, is a Canadian who obtained his early training in the newspaper offices of Toronto, and among those who know him there can be no doubt of the care and impartiality that he devoted to the task. His story leaves very little doubt in the mind of any reasonable man that the State of California has a conclusive case against the McNamars, and that they are monsters of iniquity, whom no self-respecting union man could regard as martyrs and heroes.

ALMOST the final suggestion that His Excellency Earl Grey made before leaving Toronto (and his remarks were no doubt intended for the counsel of all Canadian cities) was an appeal for public efforts toward the aboli-



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THE NEXT PREMIER OF JAPAN.
Marquis Saloni, who has been nominated by Count Katsura, the retiring Premier, as his successor, and is endeavoring to form a Cabinet.

American Press Service.



THE CONVERSERS.
("It seems to be hoped that in the course of the next few days the conversations between Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter and M. Cambon may have reached a stage beyond the point marked by the announcement published in The Times of August 3."—The Times, August 16.)
By Special Arrangement.—Punch.

tion of slums. There is, indeed, no excuse for the slum in a country so large, young, wealthy, and prosperous as Canada, though no doubt slums are in some cases due to the fact that there are certain classes in the community that enjoy, or at least take naturally, to slum life, just as the ground hog loves his subterranean den. Recently the medical health department of Toronto took the matter seriously in hand, and found three districts in this city which were to all intents and purposes slum districts, and therefore seed beds of disease. Dr. Hastings' staff found 390 houses which they pronounce absolutely unfit for habitation, 205 houses that were filthy inside, and 357 which possessed filthy environments. In most cases the methods of sanitation were wholly inexcusable in this the twentieth century. This number is nothing short of alarming, and Dr. Hastings is justified in demanding a proper housing by-law as a first step to end these conditions. His report also throws light on the value of quick transportation to the suburbs, which would tend to wipe out the centrally located slum, and upon the utilitarian side of those town-planning proposals which are beginning to occupy men's minds. It occurs to the writer that it would be well for the City Council, which is so busy planning what the aldermen call "big schemes," that also mean big tax bills, to turn their attention from the dreams of future aggrandizement to the present duty of wiping out the slum.

MANY rich men have started out upon the theory that they would die poor; in other words, that they would give away during their lifetime all the wealth they had accumulated or inherited. Up to the present we have a record of only one man who has accomplished this, and he is Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago.

Dr. Pearsons either made or inherited the sum of \$7,000,000, and this amount he has now given away down to the last dollar. A few days ago the doctor entered upon his ninety-second year with but \$35,000 of his seven millions left, this being the value of his old home near Chicago and the few acres of land that surround it. In failing health, Dr. Pearsons did not wish to defer the aim he had had in view these many years, so he handed over to Hinsdale's citizens his house, its contents, and his land, the building to be maintained as a public library and art gallery and his acres to be turned into a public park. Dr. Pearsons then entered the Hinsdale Sanitarium, where he will await his end.

There is something pathetically grand in the last public act of this kindly old man, but one may well wish that he had children and grandchildren about him, and that he had lived, surrounded by them, in his old home until the end came.



The Englishman in Canada.

The Editor, Saturday Night:
Sir,—In your last issue an Englishman says some cruel things about Canada and the Canadians. Some of his statements, however, border on the pathetic, particularly where he gives expression to a somewhat popular delusion with a certain type of Englishman, that "the Englishman comes to this country to put money into the pockets of the Canadians." We, in Canada, have never suspected the Englishman of being a fool when it comes to the question of looking after his own interests. Who has ever learned of any Englishman coming to this or any other country with any more benevolent object than to put money into his own pockets? And has the large amount of English money which has, of late years, been invested in this land, been placed here on sentiment? I trow not.

Your correspondent also works off a little surplus energy on the question of the average Canadian's alleged lack of command of the English language. One thing, however, he does not seem to be aware of, and that is that even an Englishman would be able to understand the English which is spoken by the natives of this country anywhere from the Atlantic to the Pacific, whether they "speak through their noses" or through their hats. I have known Englishmen to confess themselves beaten in their own land, however, trying to make out the weird attempts of many of their own countrymen in their own language.

In conclusion I would say that Canada owes no Englishman, nor Canadian either, for that matter, anything but what he earns. This country offers a fair field to all with favors to none. Much of the best stuff in this country is English or of English descent, but the type of Englishman who feels it unnecessary to conform to the ways of the land in which he seeks to make his way, is bound, as all others of his kind are, to get his bumps, and get them hard.

Yours very truly,

CANADIAN.

Let Tom, Dick and Harry Go Dry.

Editor, Saturday Night:
Sir,—While finding pleasure and profit in reading your splendid paper, and realizing that it is impossible for an editor to please everybody all the time, I want to tell you that I do not like your attitude re Sabbath observance. In Hamilton, this placard is in every drug store window: "All city drug stores closed all day on Sunday during June, July and August." You can scarcely blame the Lord's Day Alliance for this, but here are a body of men who will not be the slaves of every Tom, Dick and Harry (mostly foreigners) that feel a little warm, and do not know enough to copy the cows and calves and take a drink of water or rum. The men of the next generation will have troubles enough of their own with the foreign population without men like W. F. Maclean selling the Sabbath to them. Instead of copying everything the cities of the States have done, we ought to pick out the good and avoid all mistakes.

Yours truly, W. F. OLDFHAM.

D'Annunzio as a Dandy.

A REPORT from Italy says that the novelist, Gabriele d'Annunzio, is in financial straits, and that the sale of his property will not produce enough to satisfy his creditors. The story reminds a writer in The Bookman that D'Annunzio has a curious gift of extravagance that fully accounts for his present difficulties. Some time ago he made a journey to Cairo, and an Italian newspaper printed the following list of his wardrobe:

Shirts, 72.
Drawers (with various laces and other embellishments), 48.
Socks of all kinds, 12 dozen.
Ditto of quiet tinted silk, 2 dozen.
Hats, evening suits, smoking coats, shooting jackets innumerable.
Gloves for walking, 48 pairs.
Ditto for evening, 24 pairs.
Mufflers of beautiful silk, 3.
Walking sticks, 12.
Umbrellas of violet hue, 8.
Parasols, green, 10.
Handkerchiefs, 20 dozen.
Cravats, resplendent and varied, 150.
Waistcoats, 10.
Shoes for walking, 14 pairs.
Shoes for crocodile hunting, 2 pairs.
Slippers, "soft, silent, and tremulous," 2 pairs.

There certainly seems to be a superfluity here, and yet a large stock of underclothing is not necessarily an extravagance. The only risk is that one may die or go to jail before working through it. But no man ought to wear lace trimmings on the second article of the list, and probably D'Annunzio is the only man who does. And therein lies a difference between man and woman. Every woman loves to have decorated underclothing, even though no one will ever see it but herself, and she herself will see it only during the transition stages of the toilet in the morning and at night. A man likes to have good underclothing, but only because it is comfortable. So long as it is neat and clean he is indifferent to its appearance, but a woman seems to derive a positive solace from the knowledge that she has lots of pretty laced and furbelowed things hidden away and out of sight under the external glories. Why is it? That they do wear these things is evident from the display in the shop windows, which even the most modest of men can not help seeing.

The Ever Critical Caddy.

A GOOD story which has the merit of being both new and true, is related of a golfer recently playing over one of the well-known links on the coast of Maine. He had a fine collection of clubs and a beautiful new brown bag, on which was printed his initials, the name of his home club, "Chevy Chase," and the number of his locker, "167."

After the game, his caddy was approached by another little caddy, who asked whom he had caddied for.

"Chase," laconically replied the tired youth.

"Naw, you didn't; Bill Higgins caddied for old Chase."

"I don't mean our Chase. That new fellow, Chevy Chase."

"O! him. I saw his bag. What's the 167 on it stand for?"

"I dunno," replied caddy number one, disconsolately.

"Guess it's his durned handicap."



THE SPIRIT OF UNREST.
Police Constable: "Who have I got here? Why, a bottle-throwing hooligan."
Mr. Punch: "March him off; that's the worst enemy of labor. You've done your duty, as you always do."
By Special Arrangement.—Punch.



EXHIBITIONS IN EUROPE

I AM credibly informed that Toronto is having an Exhibition—and I know from experience that it is not its "first offence." Well do I remember the bad, sad, glad old days when we, the docile members of The Globe's local staff, went out to camp on the Exhibition grounds during Fair time, to write "notices," and eat greasy meals at somebody's restaurant—I think it was Cox's. F. A. Acland had the task of telling us what to do—after the optimists of the advertising department had told him—and then we endeavored to interest ourselves in spick-and-span exhibits—the "we" including good John Lewis—not "good" in any alienating sense—A. C. Campbell, harnessing his genius for exposition to the selling of pianos; J. E. Atkinson, who now sends out unwilling Annanias of his own; J. J. Kelso, whom it was a sin to chain to the mercenary wheel; and "Archie" McCullum, who sentenced more soulless exhibitors to perdition at those times than he ever did subsequently on the Bench. I do not remember why they didn't send Stewart Lyon, but I cannot see him there in my mind's eye. It may have been that he was too honest—or, possibly, too poetic.

However, I have seen many exhibitions since then—and seen them with the easy eye of a care-free spectator. Ten years ago I went to see the last great Paris Exposition, and to compare it with the Chicago Exposition of some years previous. There was just the difference that appears in everything between Chicago and Paris. Chicago had set aside a magnificent Park for its Exhibition, had filled it with costly buildings, "splendid" fountains and all sorts of rare devices and creations. Paris had simply strung its Exhibition along the quays of the Seine, letting it overflow a bit into the Champ de Mars and the grounds of the Invalides, with the art buildings near the Champs Elysees. But for dainty beauty, wealth of real worth, and an effect of the highest civilization, the display in the French capital was not approached.

This last year, however, I have been seeing some more recent exhibitions. An epidemic of them seemed to have broken out on the Continent of Europe. At our "pension" in Vienna we sat next an American doctor and his wife who had been studying for a couple of years in the great hospital there. They both talked German like natives, and were very informing as to where we had best go to spend our time. But when it came to anything amusing, they always seemed to tell us to go to the same place; and, for the life of us, we could not find it in Baedeker. I made them repeat it so often that I got ashamed, and they told us ten or twenty times just what trans to take. But I could never get there.

Finally, one afternoon, while taking a ride on a car that ran around the Ring Strasse and then branched off to parts unknown, I was surprised to find that its heavy load stayed right on till the very end, when they all poured off and across a road toward a vast entrance into something. We followed; and it was IT. It was the "Jagd-Ausstellung"; or, in other words, the "Hunting Exhibition."

This was an exhibition of things relating exclusively to hunting. One building would be given up to furs of all sorts taken from "hunted" animals—Russian, Austrian, Asiatic, even Canadian. And it was really a magnificent display of furs. There was, of course, a great exhibit of hunting guns—either in the main building or in a building by itself. Then there were all sorts of tents, with tenting furniture, camp cooking outfits, camping and hunting clothes, lights, stoves, metal dishes and that kind of thing. But I cannot begin to recount all that these really large grounds held, for I was not hunter enough to be very much interested. I remember that they had one entire building full of remarkably striking and often illuminated photographs of the Emperor in hunting costume at all his hunting lodges, views of the rooms in these lodges, views of the grounds about them, of the hunting regions, of the rivers and mountains near at hand. Then there were pictures of especially big "bags" which had fallen to the Imperial rifle; and, ever and again, more pictures of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

But the best part of the exhibition to a man of peace like myself were the restaurants with their marvellously good orchestras. It was here that our friends had advised us to come to get "a bite to eat" and hear good music. Thousands of the best people of Vienna were there, not bothering a bit about the "main building" or the Emperor's pictures, but sitting in the open-air restaurants sipping what their fancy ordered, and listening to programmes of music which would make Professor Ham-bour's mouth water. They promenaded back and forth along the broad board walks from time to time, and were evidently willing to do anything in the world to amuse themselves—except go home. It was a fine place to spend an afternoon—an ideal place to put in an evening—an attractive place in every way, so long as you did not let the exhibits trouble you.

Then we went on to Munich; and there we found another "Ausstellung." This was an Oriental Exhibition, where they had great salons full of the richest rugs of Smyrna and the choicest stuffs of Damascus and Constantinople. As we were just from these cities, this exhibition lacked novelty. It is almost annoying to pay a mark to go in to see a "wonderful and rare" lot of carpet-weavers and other Eastern workers, and find that they were exactly the sort of thing we had been looking at for months in the streets and bazaars of Cairo, Damascus and Stamboul. Still I did get a cup of Eastern coffee in the little "cafe," made in thoroughly Eastern style and full of the genuine Eastern "grounds," and was back in the Orient again in a moment. This exhibition, too, had its restaurants, orchestras and little theatres. The Europeans seem to know how to use their exhibitions. They bother very little with the exhibits. They know that they are only a form of advertising.

I forgot to say that in the Vienna Exhibition I was told the C.P.R. had a very fine building—small but interesting. I would be proud of it as a Canadian. So, for the sake of George Ham, I determined to see it. But I could never find it. I walked up and down endless avenues and poked into all sorts of murderous and "smelly" exhibits of things to kill with and things that had been killed. But I could never happen on the Canadian Pacific Building. Still, I know that it was there; for others had seen and admired it. I recalled, however, Sir William Van Horne's remark that "it is foolish to do business on a back street." It seemed to apply. Let me add that it never seemed to apply before. The C.P.R. was, by far, the best advertised Canadian thing I saw in all my year's travelling. It had posters even in sacred Jerusalem, and Canadian "folders" on the Orient express.



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POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE

His Vision Was Unimpaired.

THIS office boy has gone back to school, and the financial house of Amelius Jarvis & Company, Toronto, is not sure that they will ever have just such another. He was a good boy, and willing, tried his best to please, and what they liked about him particularly was that he carried out orders with precision. In one case his love of the literal produced a situation which caused a lot of merriment.

Calling the youth into his office one day recently, the head of the firm spoke to him thus:

"Tommy, go up to the office of Mr. Perlmutter, the architect in the Terra Cotta building, and see if he can see me. There is some business I want to talk over with him."

Tommy hastened off on the errand, and some ten minutes later he poked a slightly flushed face into the door of the chief's private office, and stated:

"It's all right, sir; Mr. Perlmutter can see you."

"Very good—did he say to come right away, or what?"

"He did not say," responded Tommy.

"What did he say?" from the chief.

"He did not say anything, sir," responded Tommy, who began to look a trifle troubled.

"Didn't say anything—what did you say to him?" demanded the boss.

"Well, I didn't say anything, sir," admitted Tommy.

"Then, if neither of you said anything, how in blazes are you able to tell me that Mr. Perlmutter can see me?" cried the boss, with a deal of impatience.

"I went up to the Terra Cotta building, and found Mr. Perlmutter," began Tommy. "I got to the door of his office, and I found he could see me there, and if he could see me, I thought he would be able to see you also, sir," Tommy replied, and as before stated, he has gone back to school.

Prisoner Stole Captor's Pants.

JOY to the automobile fraternity. One of it's thorns in the flesh has himself felt the hand of adversity, said victim being Ab Tufford, the renowned constable of Beamsville. Ab has been well known to automobilists since they first started to automobile. It can hardly be said he has been favorably known. He sprang into especial fame last summer by joy riding from St. Catharines with a friendly gentleman chauffeur, and then joyfully arresting his host for speeding, when Beamsville was reached.

But Ab's present step into the spot light has nothing to do with a motor.

It happened the other day that there was a theft in Beamsville. An unusual thing. But unusual events were coming thick and fast that day, for Ab, the town constable, apprehended the right man. Now among the stolen goods were a pair of trousers and a coat, which

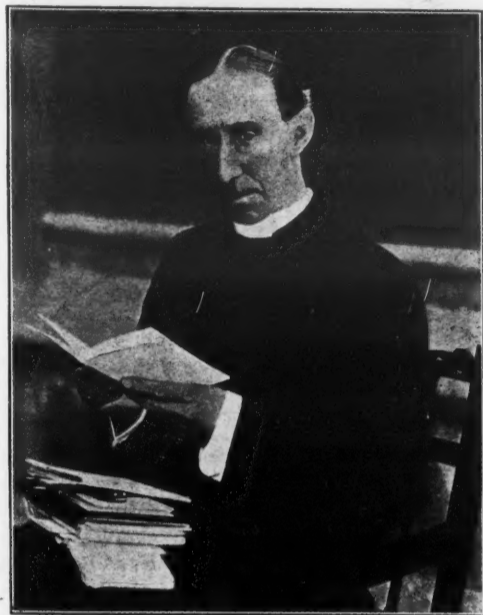
were wanted by the rightful owner, but which then adorned the person of the thief.

Ab was ready to do his duty. He produced a pair of his own trousers and induced the prisoner to substitute these for the garments he had taken by stealth. The prisoner made the change. The stolen articles were returned. Then the miscreant was placed in a room, and Ab leaned against the door guarding and telling all and sundry how he had made the arrest.

While Ab was engaged thus pleasantly the culprit stealthily opened the back window and departed, without having the decency or the indecency to leave behind his captor's nether garments. And Ab is still going about the town lamenting and vowing vengeance on the ruffian who abducted his pants.

Some Embarrassing Questions.

SOME country papers in Ontario are at present running a syndicated weekly department consisting of a series of questions which are supposed to help Sunday School scholars and teachers in their preparation of the lesson for the Sabbath following the publication of each article. The questions are prepared by the Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D., a superannuated Brantford divine, who has also had considerable connection with the publishing



THE LATE BISHOP OF OXFORD.

The sudden death of Dr. Paget, the Bishop of Oxford, after an operation, has deprived the Church of to-day of a great prelate and a leader who was the embodiment of her best traditions. The second son of the eminent surgeon, Sir James Paget, the late Bishop in 1892 succeeded Dr. Liddell as Dean of Christ Church, and nine years later, at the instance of the late Lord Salisbury, he succeeded Bishop Stubbs as Bishop of Oxford. As Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, he took part at the Investiture of the Prince of Wales.

of subscription books. One of the lessons touched upon recently was that which dealt with the restoration of a child to life by Elisha the Prophet, as narrated in II. Kings, iv., 8-37, and some of the questions set for the consideration of the youthful seekers after Biblical truth are worthy of being rescued from obscurity for the perusal of SATURDAY NIGHT readers. They require no comment, and are given without a word being changed. Here they are:

What is the reason that people in the towns and cities are not as free in tendering off-hand hospitality to preachers as they are in the country?

Are people in the country as free in tendering hospitality to preachers as they used to be? Why?

When we entertain a man of God in our homes, which gets the greater benefit, the entertainer or the entertained? Why?

What rule should govern a wife in consulting her husband before inviting a man of God to make his home at her house?

If a woman of godly character frequently entertains a man of God in these days, what effect does it have upon the neighbors? Why?

To what extent should the association of a godly woman and a godly man be governed by the evil surmising of the gossips of the community?

Is it legitimate to desire to be introduced to the king, or the president, or into rich society?

What, if any, difference is there in the character and disposition of children born in answer to prayer and children born under protest?

Would it be ever right or seemly in these days for a woman to act towards her pastor as this woman did to Elisha when she met him?

TOLD ON THE STUMP



RECIPROCITY is not much of an issue in the rural districts of the province of Quebec. There are those who claim that Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the trade arrangement with the United States for the purpose of giving his compatriots something else to talk about than the "marine de guerre." If that is so, the attempt to cover up the naval issue with the reciprocity blanket has failed signally. At the Nationalist meetings "la marine" is invariably the sole topic. I have been at several of these since the campaign opened, and can vouch for the intense interest in the navy among the habitants of Quebec. Any reference to the trade pact gets but scant attention, but the audience stands on tip-toe when the torrents of eloquence turn into the well known channels of "Canadian lads being made targets for the guns of England's enemies." Then there are whoops of execration. There can be no doubt that the most unpopular law on the statute book from the French-Canadian standpoint is that respecting the naval service of Canada which Sir Wilfrid Laurier forced down the throat of the eleventh Parliament during the session of 1909-10. The Premier himself recognizes this solid wall of antipathy, and his recent tour in his native province had for its object the removal of these prejudices. He told his audiences that the navy did not amount to much; that it was a very little one, and would not fight in the Empire's wars without being armed with an order in council ratified by Parliament. But even the plea that "it was only a little one" has not succeeded in mollifying the French-Canadians, and fanned by the Nationalist wind the flames of resentment threaten the Laurier citadel.

A NATIONALIST meeting is as different from a staid Ontario political gathering as chalk is from cheese. "L'assemblee contradictoire" is the form in which the French-Canadian likes his politics served. The rival candidates and their supporters meet on the same platform. Each has a certain portion of the time allotted to him, and the man who can call his opponent the hardest names gets away with the bulk of the applause. The favorite venue for meetings of this kind is outside the church door after morning mass. The steps of the edifice are used as a platform from which to harangue the crowd, and as in rural Quebec, the church is the centre not only of religious, but social, activity of the parish, the audience is invariably representative and large. The French-Canadian women are just as keen politicians—perhaps more so—as the men. I have heard them heckle the speakers with all the energy of a suffragette, and woe be it to the orator who cannot reply right off the reel to some of these feminine interruptions. Frequently the proceedings take the form of a running fire of conversation between the audience and the speakers, and there is more wit and humor in a French-Canadian joint meeting than in dozens of the regulation political gatherings in other portions of the Dominion. The fare served up is piping hot. For instance, at St. Scholastique the other day, in the riding of Two Mountains, Mr. J. A. C. Ethier was defending his friend, Adelard Lancot of Sorel, who got mixed up in some Government paint. Ethier pointed out that the lawyer who defended Lancot before the Parliamentary enquiry was N. K. Lafamme, the ally of Henri Bourassa, the Nationalist chief, and argued that that fact alone proved there was nothing wrong in the transaction.

Bourassa was on his feet in a flash. "Of course Lafamme was retained for the defence," he exclaimed. "Lafamme is the cleverest criminal lawyer in the province of Quebec!"

JEAN BERTHMANS PREVOST, once a member of the Government of Sir Lomer Gouin, but now one of the principal firebrands in the Nationalist faggot, possesses an extraordinary fund of invective. When Prevost really gets going, he out-Bourassas Bourassa, and the roaring of Armand Lavergne is but the cooing of a turtle dove in comparison. Jean was one of the principal orators at a meeting in St. Jerome a few days ago. It is the chief town of the county of Terrebonne, the riding represented in the Quebec Legislature by the fiery young

stalwart. So Jean, finding himself among friends, uncorked the vials of his oratory and spilled over the head of Sir Wilfrid Laurier the ointment of sarcasm. Prevost's dislike of the Premier is equalled only by his hatred of the navy. Mention of the Niobe and Rainbow is sufficient to throw him into a paroxysm of excitement, and at St. Jerome he tore his hair and almost wept at the thought of the sons of his compatriots being dragged from weeping mothers to fight in the Empire's wars. He drew a picture of the offspring of Jean Baptiste standing on the deck of the Niobe and offering himself as a target to the guns of England's enemies! And for this he blamed the "Knight of the White Plume." Prevost at St. Jerome caused more laughter than tears. Even his most extravagant fulminations and his gory word-painting did not cause a frown of anxiety to rest momentarily on the faces of his auditors. Before he entered the Nationalist ranks, and while he was still a good Liberal safe inside the Gouin fold, Olivar Asselin dubbed him "Jean Sans Tete." After listening to his St. Jerome tirade, and witnessing his dramatic waving of the tricolor, one could easily understand why the nickname was bestowed. It fits him like his hat.

DOWN in the county of Argenteuil, George H. Perley is again appealing to the electors who have twice sent him to Ottawa. That the chief Opposition whip will again be returned is a foregone conclusion—at least that is the expressed opinion of his supporters. There is a strong English vote in the riding, and it is one of the few constituencies I have visited during this campaign in the province of Quebec where there is any reciprocity talk. Argenteuil is a butter and cheese county, and its proximity to the city of Montreal has made it a happy hunting ground for the market gardener. Montreal gobbles up everything the Argenteuil farmer raises, and therefore he is in a position to appreciate the value of a home market right at his doors. I was in Lachute for Mr. Perley's nomination at the party convention. One old farmer, who is totally blind, drove in twenty miles alone to attend. His old grey mare seemed to be of the same vintage.

As he was preparing to drive home, I said to him: "How do you manage to find your way all by yourself?"

A smile lit up his face, and he patted the neck of his old grey mare affectionately. "Bess here," he replied, "could find her way to a Tory convention with blinkers on."

"How long have you been coming to meetings of this sort?" I asked.

"My first convention," he replied with a reminiscent smile, "was in 1867, when we nominated young John Abbott (he afterwards became Sir John and Premier of Canada), and I have been coming ever since."

"But you didn't drive Bess then?"

"No, I guess it was her great great-grandmother," he replied, "Giddap old gal."

THE MACE.

Forty Years of Self Sacrifice.

SWEET, yes sweet, are the uses of adversity. But it occasionally happens that some get all the sweetness while the adversity alone seems to fall upon another. So it must seem to the Rev. Dr. Williamson, of Niagara Falls, one of the veteran ministers of the Methodist Church.

For years past Dr. Williamson has summered at Grimsby Park. He spent the greater part of this season at this recently secularized resort, just reaching the grounds one evening in time to see his cottage blazing merrily.

There was no hope for the cottage from the first. The furniture and all else that was inside was doomed. But of these things the doctor thought not at all. His lamentations were for other things. "My sermons," he remarked in sorrowful tones, as he watched the sure progress of the flames. "I've been in the ministry more than forty years, and every sermon I have ever preached, except a few I have prepared since conference, is in that cottage."

Of course some of the sinful will say it was a good thing; that Dr. Williamson's congregation should be thankful; that the fire was the act of a kind Providence. And yet those who heard Dr. Williamson speak on tithing (giving a tenth of one's income) at the session of the Hamilton Conference held in Galt this year, may feel differently. There he told how he, a married man, with a salary of \$200 a year, out of which he had to pay \$36 house rent, had started to tithe. "And," he quietly remarked, "I have kept it up ever since."

Forty years' sermons by a man with such a faith must have been worth something.

None are so blind as those who take too many eye-openers.



ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE AT THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Crowd at the Dufferin street entrance. Such throngs were continuous at this point on Labor Day from noon until nightfall.



ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE AT THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Group of visitors listening to the Coldstream Guards Band on the afternoon of Labor Day. There were similar throngs in almost all parts of the grounds.



Will Japan Swallow China?

BY
ASHBY FORD

"WHEN we fight Japan again" has been the beginning of many a disquisition addressed to me by Chinese visionaries of the less responsible kind. Mark, if you please, the "when," for there never has been an "if" in its place.

That a conflict will inevitably come about is the settled conviction of a large body of the Chinese people. That the conflict is still far off is also, however, satisfactorily fixed in their minds. Chinese with any ideas beyond those concerned in their daily bread-winning quite realize that their country has no army and no fleet worthy of mention in the same breath with those of foreign powers. They understand that any improvement of a genuine kind in their national armament is as far off as ever.

These sentiments will not be confessed to the first comer, and this fact has served to mislead more than one foreign mischief-maker. Of such there are no small number, men who to suit their private ends would raise a contest between Japan on the one hand and China and the United States on the other.

No responsible Chinese statesman speaks of future war with Japan, but one is always left with the impression that he is "doing a lot of thinking" just the same. Japan is, in short, the most hated of any power in contact with China.

What of the Japanese popular view? On this I can speak with far less certainty, but I may take what I think is a fairly typical case. A Japanese sea captain was standing before a map of East Asia and drew with his pencil imaginary lines as he spoke to me. "At present," he said, "this much of China is ours. In a little while it will be so much, and in a little while so much." The sweep of the pencil was increasing as I asked, "and where will you stop?" "At the Yellow River," he answered, "we care for nothing south of that."

But remember that this speaker was a wholly irresponsible person, in no sense professing to represent more than the popular view. He was not at all acquainted with China, and with what are the possibilities and impossibilities to be met with in dealing with that country and its people.

Let us try to look at the question from the point of view (as far as it can be caught) of Japanese statesmanship. Japan is bound by every sort of diplomatic tie to respect the integrity of the Chinese Empire and the "status quo." The latest document bearing on the subject is the Russo-Japanese Agreement signed at St. Petersburg on July 4, 1910.

In the face of much unfair criticism by persons avowedly hostile to Japan, it has been pretty conclusively demonstrated that the latter country has lived and is living as closely up to her engagements as may be.

These critics of Japanese policy will commonly be found absolutely ignorant of what constitutes the "status quo." When this is not the case, they are too often men who would find their financial or other advantage in upsetting it, and laying the blame elsewhere.

What of the future? Let it be remembered that the statesmen who rule Japan are no children. The few foreigners in close contact with them consider that they are as sane, well balanced men as those who guide the destiny of any country.

There are two overpowering factors which must influence the policy of Japan. The first is the necessity for self-preservation. Her shores must be kept inviolable, and in the past she has certainly been threatened. The second factor is the imperative call that an outlet be found for emigrants.

The average density of population in Japan is almost equal to that in the United Kingdom, and her potential

manufacturing development is smaller. Both total population and standard of living are moving upwards, thanks to foreign influence. Nearly the whole world is closed to her would-be colonists at the present, and there is no sign that the fences put up against them will be lowered.

It was these factors, in conjunction, that made the Russo-Japanese war inevitable. In its result that war has thrown open Korea as a free field for emigrants. These are also being tempted further north by the thinly populated condition of Manchuria. In fact, however, the Japanese population in Manchuria is decreasing. The Japanese Government is holding out no inducements for its people to emigrate to Manchuria, and without encouragement of an official kind they will not stay there.

To colonize parts of Manchuria with Japanese is, however, a very different thing from attempting to swallow China. Such a colonization policy would result in friction, and might lead to war, but that can only come in the very distant future, when conditions will be so radically different that it is idle to speculate on them. Manchuria is only an appendage to China in the eyes of many Chinese, and one that their country would be better without. Others, however, are beginning more and more to look to it as a field for colonization by themselves, more attractive than Inner Mongolia.

China proper presents no opportunity to an inflowing people wishing to make a living by agriculture or manual labor. The population question is already much more acute in China than in Japan, and is only prevented from becoming a factor in world-politics by the criminal indifference and ignorance of Chinese statesmen.

It is quite true that there is mineral wealth in China sufficient to raise the country to high prosperity if properly managed. This, however, can only be turned to account either by the Chinese themselves, or by a foreign power stepping in to manage the country as England does India.

Would Japan play such a part in China as this last? Doubtless many of the less thoughtful class would grasp an opportunity to do so, should it be seen, but such people count for little in Japan, when it comes to a question of Imperial policy. The country is a democracy more in theory than in practice. Such a part as the overlordship of China is, and will remain for years, beyond the strength of Japan. Her statesmen well know this.

I do not mean beyond her strength merely in the sense that she could not face the certain opposition of the rest of the civilized world. No one is interfering with her in Korea; Japan has already conferred great benefits on that country, but her results do not yet come up to her desires. She knows that she has not yet mastered the Methods of Empire.

There is, theoretically, another sense in which Japan may swallow China. She may do it intellectually and morally, by her educational and political influence. Here we come back directly to the question of how China regards her neighbor: at the present day the answer lies in the quotation with which I opened this letter.

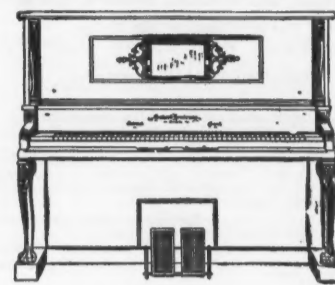
Contrary to the generally received opinion in the West, it must be accepted as true that morally and intellectually there is a fundamental difference between Chinese and Japanese. The difference is greater than that between the former and the people of Europe. Perhaps it is the superficial similarities which blind the Japanese and make them think themselves nearer to their neighbors (and therefore more capable of influencing them) than they are, but it is no disparagement to either to insist that they are not alike.

Any one can tell of the thousands of Chinese who have, in the last few years, been educated, more or less well, in Japan. It is easy to talk, too, of the number of Japanese instructors in different branches of learning, including military science, who are employed in China. There is even occasional word of a Japanese being engaged as "adviser" to some department of the Chinese Government.

What is not so obvious, except to those behind the

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CHINESE BOXER INDEMNITY STUDENTS.

Some years since, the United States Government waived all further indemnification claims arising from the Boxer outbreak. The Celestial Empire then notified the United States that in return for the generous action of the latter, the amount that it otherwise would have paid would be expended in sending Chinese young men and women to United States colleges. Once a year, the Chinese Students Alliance meets in conference. This year, the function was held at Princeton University.

Underwood and Underwood, New York.

scenes, is the fact that these men have little or no influence anywhere.

The student who has returned from Japan is now looked at askance. He may be a revolutionist: it is almost a foregone conclusion that his modern learning is of the most superficial kind. The engagement of Japanese teachers has usually been the result of a wish for economy. The teachers sent to China from any country, have seldom been men of weight or ability. It is now generally confessed that the Japanese have averaged even lower than their foreign colleagues in this respect.

In any case, a foreign instructor is regarded by the Chinese almost solely as a machine for teaching them certain "tricks," not as a man who is to have any real influence over them. In China, the business of an adviser is not to advise, but to sit still, draw his pay, and look as beautiful and imposing as he can.

It appears, then, that the influence of Japan on China through such agencies is bound to be small. When account is taken of the antagonism of Chinese for their immediate neighbors, it may be seen that through his greater moral weight, a simple white instructor has as much influence as several Japanese together.

This antagonism, too, is not a passing phase, but has its roots deep in history and ethnology. The number of Japanese now in Chinese service is much smaller than it was towards the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war. China was dazzled by the military successes of Japan. She has now recovered from this condition. In fact, she now swings too far the other way, and it is only due to

the moderation of Japanese statesmanship that good relations have been maintained.

China has been following a pin-prick policy, while searching the world for some one foolish enough to shoulder the quarrels she has herself made. Meanwhile, people are saying, as a prominent official said once to me, "Why should we engage Japanese instructors? After all, they only teach us at second-hand what they have first learned from you."

Even in Japan, self-confidence appears to be on the decline. We find Count Okuma, one of the patriarchs amongst Japanese statesmen, writing:

"Our future ideals are, briefly speaking, to maintain harmonious relations between the Western and Eastern civilizations and to contribute as a nation towards the peace of the world by the practice of justice and humanity. When, as at present, the preservation of peace in the East is regarded as the chief factor for the maintenance of the peace of the world, Japan has no other thoughts whatever than to contribute towards that peace by her own example and by endeavoring to secure harmony between the Eastern and the Western civilizations. This, as all intelligent persons will be assured, has been the main purpose and result of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance."

"I do not feel certain, however, whether the national progress achieved by the strenuous exertions of Japan during the past half century is yet based on solid social foundations. If the form it has assumed be carefully

(Concluded on page 10.)

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The Romance of Smuggling

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BY the Act of 1816 the punishment for a smuggler, when caught, was thus set forth: "Every person found assisting in unshipping any goods may be arrested, and if convicted, is to be committed to hard labor in the House of Correction for any term not exceeding three years, nor less than one year. If any person so convicted is approved of as fit to serve His Majesty, the justice may adjudge him to serve as a soldier or a sailor for a term of five years."

The punishment on the face of it reads severe, but the smuggler was a popular favorite, the prison officials knew he was not a felon, though the law had condemned him, and their good sense refused to regard him as a criminal. The navy welcomed a useful man, and the boatswain who licked the raw recruits into shape, did not like a man the less who had a spice of the devil in him, and had defied the smuggling laws. We all have our particular angle of vision; and the seaman resented this official interference with his drink and his smoke.

Once on board a man o' war, the smuggler soon entered into the life and spirit of the service, and Lord Exmouth is reported to have said that the smugglers were among the pick of his ship. Steadily the new system of protection began to prevail over the free trade, and created new and more subtle ways of cheating the revenue. The stuff had to be handled in smaller quantities.

A lugger would run up to the coast delivering small consignments to the various villages. A Customs officer received information of a craft that had been off the Yorkshire coast distributing tobacco, gave instructions to the men under his command to be extra watchful. A fisherman who had shipped some hard Cavendish, was steering his coble into the mouth of the River Tees and decided to land at a place called Seaton Snook. It was a fine evening, and he ran his coble up on the beach. His boy called his attention to a man seated among the long grass skirting the sands. Here was an awkward predicament, for no doubt he was a patrol, but the fisherman was equal to it. He waded ashore and walked up to the concealed man. "I want your help," he said. "My coble has started one of her planks, do you mind helping me to drag her up the beach?"

The man addressed pleaded his duty and the want of a pair of sea-boots, mending cobbles and wading after them was not his routine; besides, the tide was running out, and the coble would be high and dry in a few minutes. The fisherman sighed, and said he supposed he would have to wait. "Here, boy," he shouted, "leave the coble and run up to the farm yonder for a hammer and a few copper nails."

The boy ran off to the farm, and when the coast was clear he brought a man and a couple of pack horses. The coastguardsman had a painful interview with his chief, and there was more than the usual amount of merriment in a score of houses and inns of that neighborhood.

A more daring piece of coolness took place at Hartlepool. A fish salesman named Horsley was augmenting his income by a little smuggling. A consignment arrived earlier than he anticipated. The Dutchman's vessel stood into the bay, and began making signals and his mission about as public as it could be under the circumstances.

Horsley had a fine nerve. He went to the coast-guard station. "I want protection," he said to the chief officer. "That Dutchman is bringing over some bulbs for me, but he is a madman the skipper, and to tell you the truth, I am afraid of him when he is in drink."

"I'll send a couple of men with you," said the obliging officer.

"I think if you sent the coastguard pinnace, it would give the bully a fright that would last him all his life," said Horsley. "Because they once licked the British fleet, there's no doing with these Dutchmen," he continued. "They think themselves superior to an Englishman."

"O! O! Do they?" snapped the indignant representative of the service. "Man the pinnace," he called out to a subordinate. They rowed off to the Dutchman. Horsley climbed on board and got an opportunity of instructing the skipper in his part. The pinnace stood by. "He won't let me bring my bulbs away and I have paid him the money," Horsley shouted to the boat. The Dutchman appeared at the same time gesticulating wildly. Two coastguardsmen were ordered to board and the chief officer accompanied them. "Which are your cases?" he asked. They were pointed out. "Have you been paid?" The skipper sullenly replied that he had. "Very well, what more do you want? Get those cases into the pinnace." The Dutchmen thoroughly cowed or pretending to be, did as they were directed by the man in blue and gold, and in a few minutes Horsley and his contraband were being rowed ashore in comfort and safety by Her

Majesty's servants. What is more, the coastguardsmen helped to get the packages into Horsley's warehouse on the town wall, and everybody wanted to stand them a drink. Of course the chief officer found out eventually how he had been hoaxed, but the only wise course for his own sake was to keep silence, and make no charge or complaint.

An officer of Customs noticed that old boilers used frequently to pass to and fro from Goole and Hull to Ostend and sometimes Antwerp and other places on the Continent. He wondered why the same boilers should be carried to and fro so often as cargo. One day he had a boilermaker to take off one of the manholes, and when he had climbed into the structure, he found the reason in a ton of tobacco and 112 pounds of cigars.

This system of smuggling had been going on for years and only came to an end in 1890. Some very influential people were mixed up in this business, but one man took the blame and the punishment; he also took an extra share in the profits.

Across the North Sea in all the seaport towns there are shops which cater specially for the smuggler. At Flushing we are told on the authority of Commander Shore, "there was a regular manufactory of tobacco made up into ropes of all sizes, these being slightly washed in rum presented all the appearances of genuine hempen stuff." In 1842 tobacco was seized at Portsmouth which had been cut into the shape of a man's shoe. A favorite dodge is to hollow out a block of timber. Tobacco has been found concealed in almost everything, including family Bibles. There was a perplexing time for the Customs officer when ladies wore dress improvers. You could not search every woman who crossed the Channel or the North Sea, but the revenue put on a special supply of female Customs officers, and they soon put an end to their sister's methods.

Occasionally the doings of the old days are brought back in the columns of the press. Take the following as an example which I copy from a London paper for June 20th, 1908. "In the Nisi Prius Court, Dublin, yesterday, before the Lord Chief Baron and a special jury, a case of an unusual character was heard, disclosing extensive smuggling off the south-west coast of Ireland. The case was brought by the Irish Attorney-General against Roelofs and others. The defendants are resident in Holland, and are the registered owners of a sailing vessel called the Cosmopolite, about 37 tons. The action was in the nature of a petition to the vessel and her cargo should remain forfeit to the Crown; she had been found illegally within three miles of the coast of the British Dominions.

Lieut. Travers, R.N., who was in command of the gunboat Skip Jack, stated that he saw the Cosmopolite heading out to sea from the coast at Cape Clear on May 30th, she was within a mile and a half of the coast when he saw her first. He sent a crew on board, and the captain told them that he was bound for Iceland from Rotterdam. They searched the vessel, and found 3,540 lb. of Cavendish tobacco, 37 lb. of other sorts of tobacco, and 52½ lb. of cigars, with £204 in Irish bank notes and silver.

"Gunner Reginald Ide, who was in charge of the crew of bluejackets put on board the ketch, said that when the captain stated he was bound from Rotterdam to Iceland, he replied, 'This is a funny way to go to Iceland.' Witness took charge of the vessel, and brought her into Baltimore Harbor.

"Mr. W. R. Twitchell, Collector of Customs, Cork, said that almost all the parcels of tobacco bore the brand, 'Just the thing.'

"The Lord Chief Baron: For Iceland? (Laughter). "The witness said that the banknotes were from Irish banks, and that some of them bore the names of local traders in Skibbereen and Baltimore.

"The Lord Chief Baron: Then this vessel must have been carrying on this business for some time on that coast.

"Mr. Thomas Charles Hill, of Grimsby, interpreted the papers which the captain handed over to the naval officers. One document was supposed to be a clearance of the vessel from Rotterdam on April 26th, 1907, to Iceland; it gave neither the names of the crew nor the nature of the cargo. There was no appearance for the defence.

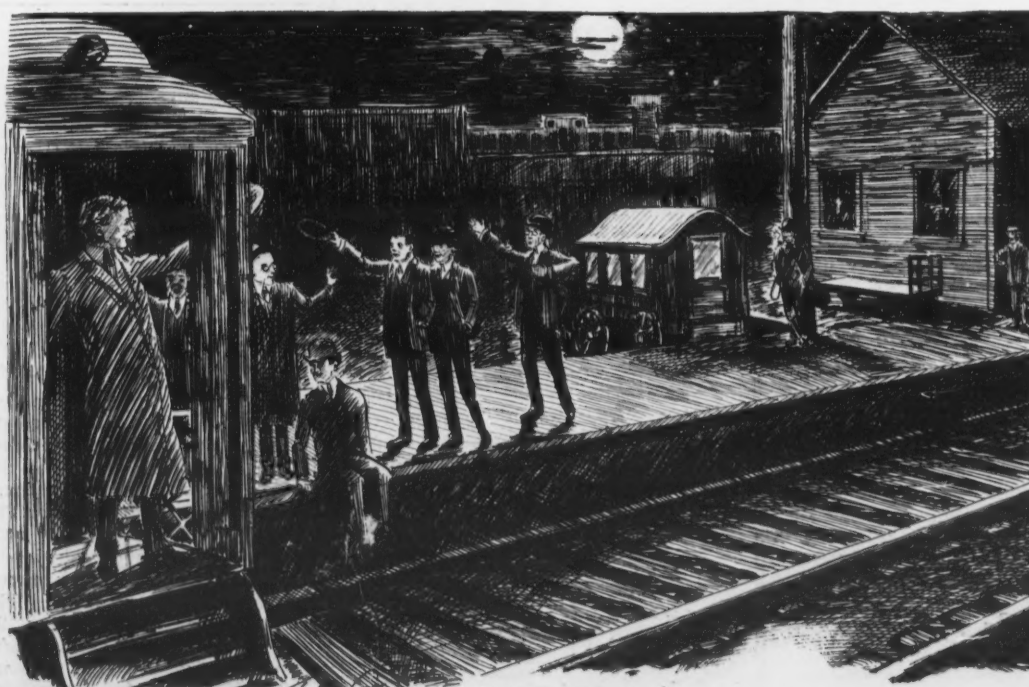
"The jury found for the petition, and the Lord Chief Baron gave judgment that the vessel with her tackle and cargo should remain forfeit."

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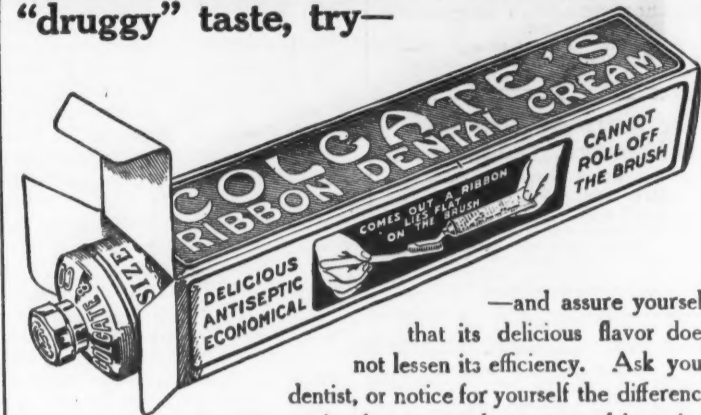
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MUSIC and DRAMA

SELDOM has one enjoyed a theatrical entertainment more than the comedy of Hungarian manners known as "The Seven Sisters," and seldom has one seen a play more capably presented. One's experience of the dramatic literature of Hungary has in the past been practically confined to the unique but over-estimated comedy, "The Devil." The most notable factor in that piece was its originality of treatment. "The Seven Sisters," though written in a lighter though less fantastic vein, reveals in a fuller degree the freshness and imagination of the Magyar drama. If its author, Forencz Herczeg, has written any more comedies as good as this, it is to be hoped that they will also be translated and given as adequate a production as Mr. Daniel Frohman has bestowed upon "The Seven Sisters." A remarkable tribute to its solid merits as a play is the fact that though it deals essentially with manners and customs unfamiliar to playgoers on this continent, and with a social structure entirely foreign to them, and though its audiences this week have largely been made up of persons who seldom see a theatrical performance, the spectators have seized its main points and enjoyed them hugely. Perhaps this would not have been the case without a programme note which elucidated some of the purely national customs on which the incidents are founded, but the meaning of the customs once grasped, the play "goes" with tremendous vim. The jocose and unforced humor is the most attractive element in the comedy. The action speeds with charm and spontaneity that keeps one's risibilities continuously titillated. While the author has the skill and resource of an adept farce writer, he has also qualities which give such charm to continental pieces like "Old Heidelberg" and "The White Horse Tavern"—a gift of characterization in all the roles he presents and a vein of light and tender sentiment. On a continent where our young women are given to marrying when they please and whom they please, the rigid custom which compels a maiden to await the pairing off of her elder sister before she weds is not easily comprehended—nor does the mingling of caste feeling with democratic simplicity which is to be noted all through the action of this piece seem quite natural to us. However, this latter element will be found in the novels of Maurice Jokai and other Hungarian writers which have come under the English reader's eye. Though at times the playgoer seems to be in comic opera land and not in the actual universe it is probable that



ANN MEREDITH.
 Who appears in Wegenhals & Kemper's production, "What the Doctor Ordered," at the Princess Theatre next week. Miss Meredith was educated at St. Margaret's College, Toronto.

in Budapest this would pass for a realistic comedy. But for the playgoer, whether he be a Magyar or a Canadian, there is all sorts of clean and racy fun in the manner in which the four elder daughters of the Gyurkovics family are married off in quick succession by the aid of an indefatigable mother and a resourceful lover, whose aim is to get the three elder girls out the way that the fourth may be free to wed him. The manner in which toward the end sentiment is evoked after marriage, has been made game of for three acts, is particularly happy. In speed and raciness of incident Herczeg recalls in some degree the English comedy writers of the eighteenth century, though his story and dialogue are free from all taint.

The production is of the happiest description. Color is imparted to it by the attractive costuming and the use of national music. Only in one respect does the effect seem tame. The play would not be Hungarian did not

dancing figure in it, and in America actresses of "straight" roles are not trained to dance as they are in all European theatres. To illustrate what one means it may be mentioned that in productions of Ibsen's "Doll's House" one has never seen an English or American actress who could properly play the very important scene in which Nora is compelled to dance the Tarantella while in agony of anxiety. Similarly in this play the ladies are most competent until the action calls for dancing and then the necessary fire of the Czardas is entirely lacking.

There are few more delightful and finished comedians than Mr. Charles Cherry, who is starred in this piece. He recalls more than does any other contemporary actor the high skill and polish which distinguished the late Charles Coghlan and made him the man whom every refined comedian of his time desired to imitate. Mr. Cherry's good looks and grace of bearing are supplemented by rare personal magnetism and a refined, pointed and delightful diction. If it be true that for the many the stage is a school of speech and manners then Mr. Cherry is a public benefactor. In these elements Mr. Wilfred Draycott, who plays the middle-aged colonel of hussars, is also admirable. His role is not so good as the elderly beau that he played in Marie Tempest's production of "Penelope," but he gives it attractive individuality. It is good to see once more that sterling and accomplished actress, Adeline Stanhope Wheatcroft, who has not only done much to improve the manners of the American stage by her skill as an instructress, but who is a delightful comedian in dowager roles with a fine authority and rich and unctuous humor. Miss Jean Murdoch, who plays the most prominent of the several ingenue roles, is a girl of distinct promise with a delightfully piquant manner, a pretty expressive face, a rich and pleasing speaking voice and the necessary elements of sincerity and humor. Among the many others who contribute to the entertainment with efficiency and skill are Misses Gloria Dare and Barbara Tennant and Messrs. Gaston Bell, Reginald Mason and John B. Hollis.



Mr. J. S. Metcalfe, dramatic critic of New York Life, who is in touch with the head centres of theatrical activity, weekly provides readers of Saturday Night with preliminary information as to coming attractions. Mr. Metcalfe tells the truth with an unbiassed mind.

MIXED-UP BRIDES AND GROOMS.

No long course of reading, research and study will be required to equip one to understand "Over Night," which comes to the Royal Alexandra next week. It is not a high-browed or esthetic work intended to appeal to lofty intellects. In fact, persons of even the most ordinary understanding will be quite able to grasp its purport. It is in fact, a French farce by an American author, and its scenes are no more remote than the Hudson River and a mythical summer hotel in the adjacent mountains. Its complications are based on a marital mix-up in which all of the persons are entirely innocent, but have the appearance of being offenders against the marriage covenant. The topic tempts the author in the direction of very thin ice, a temptation he does not invariably resist. Gentlemen who contemplate taking their grandmothers to witness this entertainment will do well to make a preliminary inspection by themselves.

The fun of "Over Night" is rather elementary and not pronouncedly original, but there is a good deal of it and everyone will find something to laugh at.

TO BE TRIED IN TORONTO.

"What the Doctor Ordered," has not yet come into New York, although it was intended to start a summer run with it last spring. A preliminary test performance was given at a suburban theatre and here, Mr. Jacob Wendell, who had started as an amateur and won professional honors in the New Theatre Company, contracted the pneumonia which resulted in his death a day or two after the only public presentation of the piece. It was then too late in the season to re-cast "What the Doctor Ordered," so its owners withdrew it temporarily, and it is now announced for early production in New York. It evidently has the makings of a success or Messrs. Wagenhals and Kemper, who are clever managers, would not put it to the test again.

Mr. Wendell's part, the leading one, is to be assumed by Mr. Fritz Williams, an experienced light comedian, who of late has been wasting his abilities in musical shows. The other names in the cast assure that the piece, whatever its merits, will be given a smooth rendering.

James S. Metcalfe

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can hardly call it art) of Mr. Sam Bernard. One did not share the popular admiration for the Hebrew, Mr. Hoggenghiemer, who was this comedian's creation. In the funny and mild mannered little German that he presents in this piece he has made to the writer's way of thinking a much more attractive achievement. Ever since the success of "The Prince of Pilsen" the American librettist has been finding a fruitful source of mirth in the German-American citizen who meets with misadventures while traveling in for-

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Next Week—THE ROMANY OPERA CO.

sign lands. A few months ago there was reprinted in these columns an imaginary interview between W. S. Gilbert and a New York manager from the pen of Channing Pollock. The latter represented Gilbert as submitting the manuscript of "The Mikado" to the manager and the latter replying that it would do all right if he introduced a German brewer who could be mistaken for the Mikado's son and get into jail. The manager was also represented as saying that while some of Sullivan's music was all right he would hire a few New York composers to turn out a few real songs and brighten up the score. It was obviously such pieces as "He Came from Milwaukee" that Mr. Pollock had in mind when he penned his clever satire. It must be confessed, however, that while there is a distressing sameness about these productions that the New York producers have gotten the art of presenting them in a lively, racy and colorful way down to a fine point. Mr. Bernard's original comic efforts are supplemented by girls and ginger. The girls are pretty lively and well costumed and there is ginger in most of the episodes. The Frenchman, to whom allusion has been made, is capably played by Nicholas Judels (whom one does not recollect having heard of before), while Anna Wheaton, George Baldwin and Henry Norman lend capable assistance.

Hector Chabworth

THE THEATRES

Next week's attraction at the Royal Alexandra will be "Over Night," a three-act play by Philip H. Bartholomae, which had a run of nine months in New York City, part of the time at the Haymarket Theatre, and the balance at "The Play House." "Over Night" is one of Wm. A. Brady's numerous attractions, and one of his best, it being one of the biggest laughing successes of last season. Up to the time of the production of "Over Night," by Mr. Brady, Mr. Bartholomae, its author, was an unheard of proposition in the theatrical world. He was a young man, just out of college, and this was his first effort at playwriting. It was with some misgivings that it was decided to produce the play, owing to the youth and inexperience of "Over Night's" author, but it was received with unstinted praise by the critics, who declared it to be the best laugh of the season. And thus it was that Mr. Bartholomae became famous over night. As might be inferred from the title, the action of the comedy is comprised in the happenings of a single night, the scenes being laid for the most part in the cabin of the Hudson River steambot, "The Hendrik Hudson," with the story dealing with the mistakes of a newly married couple on their honeymoon trip. Mr. Brady promises an excellent company, and a first-class production of his play. In the cast are the names of several who are well known in this city. Mr. Tom Emory being especially popular and well known on account of his connection with last summer's stock company at the Alexandra. Mr. Emory plays one of the newly married husbands, Richard Kettle, and Mr. Sam E. E. Oberone, the Percy Darling, while their wives will be impersonated by Madge Kennedy and Ada Stirling. Others in the company are Jane May, E. A. Sparks, Florence Stewart, James T. Ford, M. P. Hamilton, Emile Nelson, Caroline Harris and E. J. Duane. "Over Night" will undoubtedly prove to be one of the laughing successes of the Royal Alexandra season.

Next week's attraction at the Princess Theatre will be a new comedy by A. E. Thomas, entitled "What the Doctor Ordered." The play is produced under the management of Messrs. Wagenhals & Kemper, and the Astor Theatre company will produce it here just subsequent to its going to New York, where it will open on Wednesday, Sept. 20th, for an indefinite run. The author of the play, Mr. Thomas, won a good deal of praise for the clever situations and bright dialogue which he showed in his earlier play, "Her Husband's Wife," which Mr. Henry Miller produced about a year since at the Garrick Theatre, New York, and those who are "in the know," say that "What the Doctor Ordered," has similar qualities.

It is a domestic comedy of American life, the characters are well bred people, and the scenes are laid in a summer cottage at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island. The development of the plot hinges on the silly disagreement of a young couple in the early years of their married life. Their nerves go a little wrong and at first with no greater cause of disagreement than his objection to "the color of her hair," and hers to the "shape of his eyebrows," they succeed in starting a pretty quarrel, which is not alleviated by the appearance of a young man who had paid attention to the girl before she became a bride, and a flirtatious young woman who wishes to engage the husband in "Private Theatricals."

By this will be seen that the doctor's prescription is not needed for physical ailments, but rather for those of temperaments and perhaps temper on both sides.

Then the two mothers-in-law of the young couple drop in and the audience begin to expect that additional trouble will be made. This is where the author fools the audience, for the two mothers are wise beyond their generation, and their apparent meddling is done by agreement with each other in such a way as to aid a reconciliation. The cast comprises a brilliant list of names. The leading comedian is Mr. Fritz Williams, the well known and delightful high comedy actor. Then Miss Virginia Hammond, who was with the Sothern-Marlowe Co., and also in the original cast of "Arsene Lupin," plays the wife. The flirtatious young lady is played by Miss Anne Meredith. Miss Meredith should have many friends in Toronto. She is a graduate of St. Margaret's College, of the year 1907, and made her first appearance on any stage in a performance of a French play, given by the young ladies there. William McVey, Allan Pollock, Kate Meek and Mabel Bert and Katherine Bell are also in the cast.

Lincoln A. Wagenhals and Collin Kemper, composing the firm of Wagenhals & Kemper are two young theatrical managers who since they have established themselves at the Astor Theatre, New York, have placed themselves in the front rank of successful producers. They first got themselves into popular favor by "Paid in Full" which they selected on their own judgment after every other manager on Broadway had refused it. This they ran for over a year, and have been playing it on the road ever since. Then they produced "Seven Days," which had run of over 400 nights and now they announce as the lucky third of the trio the new comedy "What the Doctor Ordered." First as actors and then as Managers, Wagenhals & Kemper have been closely associated for the last 15 or 18 years. Wagenhals does the managing part of the business and Kemper the artistic, the latter staging and rehearsing all the plays. They first met in rather an odd way while travelling as actors. Kemper was a member of Augustin Daly's company and Wagenhals was with R. L. Downing in "Spartacus." Kemper always insists that he saw the manager of "Lilies of the Valley" on the program and that his first desire was to know what a man who had such a name as that would look like. This was their introduction, and from it sprang a friendship that has lasted all their lives. They soon found that their fathers had both been physicians in Cincinnati, Ohio, and had also been close friends. Their first venture together was a summer stock company in Binghamton, N.Y., which they ran one summer with varying fortunes, at one time coming to the last ten dollar bill in the treasury. They finally made enough money to take a company on the road playing Bronson Howard's "Young Mrs. Winthrop." This was brought to a termination by a band of footpads who held up Wagenhals one night and dangerously shot him, but he put up a fight and saved the money till help came. After that they managed Louis James, the tragedian for some ten years, and then took the Astor Theatre, where all has been plain sailing since. Both members of the firm are coming to Toronto next week to see the opening of their new play at the Princess.

Mr. Douglas A. Paterson, the well known Toronto actor, has been engaged for an important character role in Mrs. Fisk's production of "The New Marriage," which is to be put on at an early date in Chicago. Mr. Paterson in July, closed an engagement of two years with David Belasco's production, "The Lily," and his advancement in the actor's profession continues to be steady.

Two familiar faces that helped to make summer enjoyable for habitués of the Royal Alexandra Theatre, will be seen in W. A. Brady's production of "Over Night," at the same playhouse, next week. One is that of Thomas V. Emory, one of the cleverest "juvenile" actors in America, who will have a congenial role, and the other is Miss Caroline Harris, whose delineations of old women were invariably funny.

Henry Miller, who has been playing on the Pacific Coast under the direction of Klaw and Erlanger, has had a very successful season in "The Haven," by Edward Sheldon. Mr. Miller returns to the East in November to open on Broadway in a series of new and old plays.

Klaw and Erlanger will make a production of "The Count of Luxembourg," the new Franz Lehar opera, early in the new season. This opera is the sensation of the current London year. Enough seats have been sold to guarantee a two years' run. So much attention has been devoted to the waltz number with its staircase dance that the audiences are only beginning to realize that two numbers in the first act are the best compositions Lehar has ever written. The scenes are laid in Paris at Carnival time, and at a reception of a Russian grand duke, which offers the opportunity for glorious stage pictures and gowns over which women may rave.

The most successful musical comedy in the last decade of the theatre is "The Pink Lady," now in its seventh month at the New Amsterdam Theatre, New York City, but a production of which will be seen in other cities later in the season. "The Pink Lady" has used the services of managers, who are proclaiming that long runs are no longer possible on Broadway, and defied the heat in attracting large audiences.

Klaw and Erlanger will produce Edward Knoblauch's "Kismet," under the direction of Harrison Grey Fiske, with the beggar, "Kismet" has been the sensation of the Coronation year in London. Its scenes are laid in Baghdad at the height of that city's greatness. Mr. Knoblauch drew his ideas from the Arabian Nights.

The fact that the scenes of the play "Over Night," which is to appear at the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week, are laid on the Hudson river steambot "Hendrik Hudson," brings to mind another boat play of twenty-five years ago, which was called "Fun on the Bristol," and was played with great success for several years in the States and Canada, by an actor named Sheridan. It was one of the big hits of that time, was a great money-maker, and was considered a big novelty. The Bristol was one of the Fall River line of steamers plying Long Island Sound between New York and the town of Fall River, and was considered the pride of the line. She was the first steamboat since gone to the junk pile, and her place taken by larger and more modern boats. Sheridan took the play to England, and also to Australia, and he died in the latter country. "Fun on the Bristol" was an extraordinarily funny play, but it is said that the company owning the boat objected to it on account of the ridicule and unfavorable light in which it placed its officers. Of course there has been no end of plays in which the action has taken place on board ship, but the only one that comes to mind that in any way resembles the way in which the steambot is used in "Over Night," is old "Fun on the Bristol."

The Bon Ton Burlesque is an excellent illustration of the rapid uplift burlesque has had in the past few years, the getting away from slap stick stuff and dirt. They will appear at the Gayety Theatre all next week in a musical comedy called "Here, There and Everywhere," which is slightly altered for burlesque purposes. The chief parts of Jolly fish and Noodles are in the capable hands of Bert Baker and Lee Hickman.

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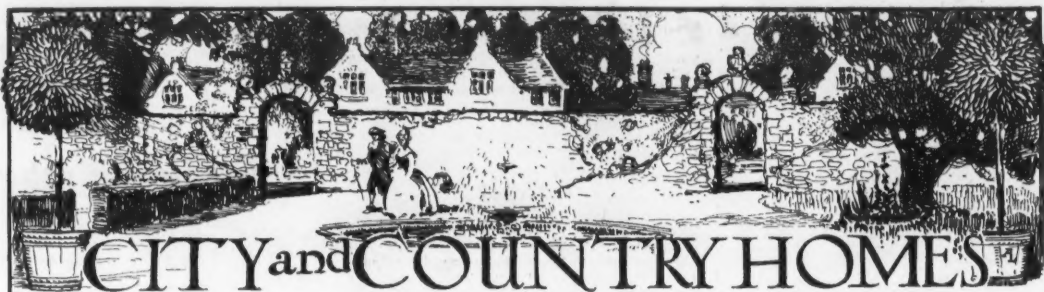
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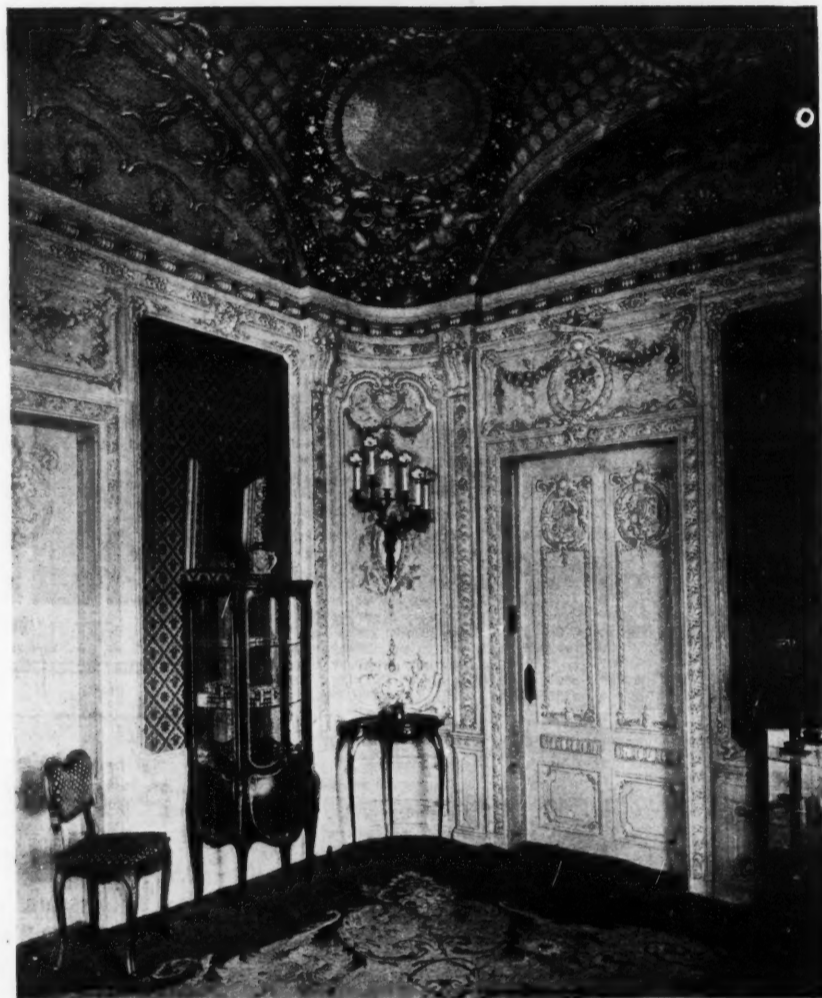
Dry Rot in the House Structure.

LET no one be so presumptuous as to say that "dry rot" has no terrors for him. He may, for twenty years past, have lived in his house in comfort, assuring himself, in the words of his boast, that it was as "dry as a bone," and that an attack of dry rot was an impossibility. And yet, all the time, the evil day was approaching. Unwittingly, the gardener had, year by year, earthed up the flower-beds next the walls, each year's top-dressing raising them a little higher than the year before, until at last they reached above the damp course and choked up the air bricks which ventilated the under-floor space. The ends of the floor-joists had become damp, the air beneath the floor stagnant, and the dry rot spore, after so long and so patiently biding its opportunity, had not been slow to seize it, now that he had come. An unpleasant, musty or cellar smell pervades the room. The skirtings, and even the door linings, are observed to be cracked and blistered, and, on removing the sideboard, a growth as of mildew is found covering both it and the adjacent wall. On removing the floor-boards a truly wonderful sight is revealed, for the joists appear cased in cotton-wool of snowy whiteness, or in grey and brown leather jackets cold and clammy to the touch.

Now this dry rot is a fungus (*Mercurius lacrymans*) allied to the mushroom tribe, and it feeds on the substance of coniferous wood, on dead and pitch pine. It requires moisture and a certain amount of warmth, and flourishes

which would otherwise help to dry them. And then, the crowning folly! the house is heated up to dry the walls. By all means have a gentle heat from open fires, and keep all the windows open except at dewfall. Often, however, the windows are kept closed, and the moisture which is drawn from the walls during the day is condensed on them and re-absorbed by them at night. There is a yet greater depth of stupidity, and that is to attempt to dry the house by lighting the gas. Water is largely produced in the combustion of gas, as one may ascertain by observing that a cold glass vessel held above the flame becomes dimmed with moisture. This water of combustion is condensed on the cold walls, and may be seen streaming down them if the drying operation has been carried far enough. The Turk system of drying new buildings, recently introduced, rests on sound principles, and may be employed with advantage.

Floor-boarding is sometimes laid direct on concrete, nailed to wood strips embedded in its substance. This is a reprehensible practice. Coke breeze fixing-blocks should be set in the concrete, and, after the latter is set and dry, it should be covered with bitumen preparatory to nailing down the floor boards. But even with these precautions, neither will such a floor nor one composed of wood blocks be immune from dry rot if it is continually being washed in a careless manner and the water allowed to soak into its joints. Let it, however, be supposed that a spore has eluded our precautions, or, rather,



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Detail of door in the reception room, with Louis Quinze decoration. E. & W. S. Maxwell, architects.

best in a dark, warm, stagnant atmosphere. A drying wind is fatal to it; but, on the other hand, if the conditions are favorable to its growth, it will spread with amazing rapidity. If one would escape its ravages, one must assume the existence of living spores about the house, on the alert, as it were, to commence their devastating course, and act accordingly. These spores may have been brought on a carpenter's saw or on his clothes, or they may have been blown hither by the wind. But they are there; waiting! A leaky down-pipe may supply the moisture. The modern hot-water apparatus is a prolific cause, for its points often leak and its pipes provide the necessary warmth to the cellars and under-floor spaces. For if these spaces have not been covered with concrete, and properly, even abundantly, ventilated at the time that the house was built, the risk of dry rot is very considerable. Let anyone, therefore, who contemplates the introduction of a heating apparatus into an old house be wise in time and take precautions against damp and stagnant air, for many old buildings have no damp course. Even if a damp course is present and the soil has been concreted and the under-floor space ventilated, it must be remembered that there is still a part of the wall below the damp course in contact with the damp earth, unless an external air channel, itself ventilated, has been wisely provided. Moreover, care should have been taken that the ground floor-joists are not built into the wall, but rest on an oversailing course, covered by the damp course. Perhaps, however, the most frequent cause is the foolish hurry to inhabit a new house. It is not that the shell of the house has been built too rapidly, for it is an advantage to get the roof on and protect the building from the weather; but the windows are glazed and the floors laid too soon. Skirtings and dadoes are fixed against the damp walls to wood plugs driven into the brick-joints, and all too soon they are painted or varnished, and the damp which they have absorbed is imprisoned. In the same way, kamptulicon or thick carpets, but especially the former, imprison the moisture of the half-dried floors. The tongueing also of ground flooring, otherwise desirable, prevents the passage of air between the open joints

has availed itself of some fatal omission in them. On germinating, it sends out minute tubular thread-like growths, which penetrate the cells of which timber is composed, feeding upon them, and in the process reducing them almost to powder. If the air is damp and stagnant, as in cellars and under-floor spaces, the growth develops rapidly on the outside as well as in the inside of the timber attacked, and the fungus will spread from its point of origin in the most surprising way, until it may, if not checked, envelop a whole house.

The reason why it can do this is that, if, after it has once made a start, it is in contact with a source of moisture at any part of its growth, and with timber, not necessarily damp, at any other part, it can pass on the fluid from the one and the nutrient substances from the other to extend its growth in any direction. In this way it will spread across materials like brickwork or glass, which afford it neither moisture nor nourishment, until it again reaches woodwork. It will thus be seen that a whole house may be attacked by this insidious fungus, even if the carpentry is dry, so long as at one point of its growth it is supplied with sufficient moisture. Under such circumstances it will no longer manifest itself on the outside, but will permeate the interior of beams, or joists, or the inner face of skirtings, so that these may still present the appearance of being sound, while, in fact, they are rotten at the core. At length even the exterior appears cracked, warped and blistered, and the wood is by this time reduced practically to tinder.

Sometimes, in chinks or corners of the building, or behind furniture, leathery corrugated patches may be found covered with dust of a golden brown color, from which an occasional drop of clear water, like a tear, exudes; a circumstance which has given the fungus its specific name, "lacrymans." This is the fructification, or spore-bearing surface, corresponding to the gills of a mushroom. This brown dust is seen, under the microscope, to consist of countless thousands of spores, each about one-three-thousandth of an inch in diameter, so minute, in fact, as to be readily dispersed by the wind,

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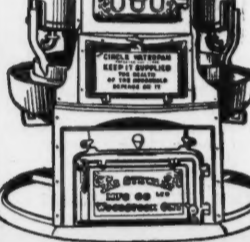
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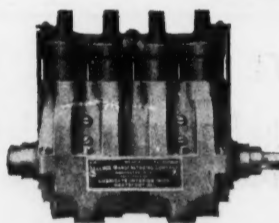
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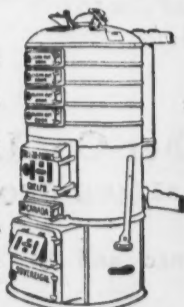
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A MONTREAL RESIDENCE IN RENAISSANCE STYLE.—THIRD SERIES. Library, finished in rosewood in French Renaissance style. E. & W. S. Maxwell, architects.

yet each one capable of producing a new fungus sufficient to wreck a building.

When these brown patches are discovered, they should be handled with extreme care so as not to disturb the "dust," and should be burnt instantly. If they are first soaked with paraffin, so much the better, as the spores will then be prevented from dispersing and they will burn the more readily. All the timber that is infected should be taken out and burnt on the spot without delay. It is a false economy to leave infected timber in the building on the ground that it is not badly attacked, unless it be in such a position that it must always in the future remain isolated from damp or any fungus that could convey damp to it, or unless it has been most efficiently treated with some antiseptic.

For this purpose corrosive sublimate dissolved in methylated spirit may be used, although it should be remembered that this substance is an extremely deadly poison; or carbolic acid, or a hot wash of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) may be substituted. Several substances like carbolineum or solignum are also on the market. But the work must be efficiently done, and the wash must not be restricted to timber, but brick walls, concrete, or the earth beneath the floors, which may, and probably will, be permeated by the living fungus, must also be soaked.

—W. H. Bidlake in Country Life.

Unightly Greenhouses.

It would be difficult to mention any one structure that has been more slighted by architects and clients than the greenhouse. Other accessories—garages, stables, tool-houses, pavilions—have all been designed in harmony with the main structure, but the greenhouse has always been looked upon as necessarily ugly and has been condemned, therefore, to occupy the remotest corner of the property where it cannot mar the general scheme. One might suppose, from its ugly outline and its unfriendly placing, that it was destined for the storage of the most objectionable utilitarian objects necessary for the maintenance of the house and grounds, rather than for the most beautiful and decorative of nature's products.

Compare our present-day opaque glass hot-houses, bulbous in shape or else a long factory-like affair suggesting a sectional book-case, only less pleasing in material—compare such a structure with the Orangery at Versailles, say; or at the Villas of Frascati; or at Long-leat-Manor in England. The exteriors of these are most pleasing, architecturally, while the interiors enhance the beauties of the flowers by winding paths and niche-fountains and rockeries. Of course that enemy to loveliness, the intensely practical man, will insist that a maximum of sunshine cannot be secured for the greenhouse unless it is built entirely of glass. This is so obviously true that one cannot deny it; but still one may sigh, reminiscently, that the flowers in the famous greenhouses mentioned were very very beautiful and numerous. Granted that the introduction of some opaque material—terra cotta, wood, stone, bronze—robbed the interior of even as much as one tenth of its sun, would any horticulturist claim that the flowers would die in consequence? Hardly! Ever so little of some real building material combined

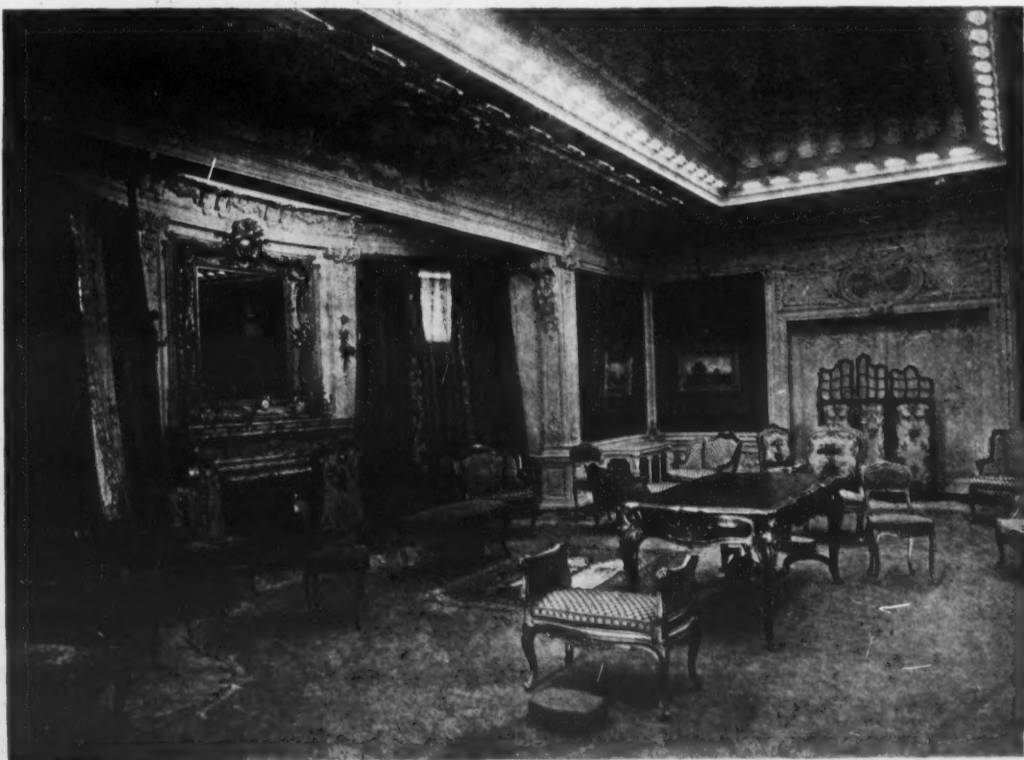
with glass would give the greenhouse some structurability and would make it possible to design it, instead of building it by the foot. And what is still more important, the thing produced would be in keeping with nature in form and tone and would seem to have grown from the soil rather than to have been erected on it.—The House Beautiful.

Requirements of To-day.

ONE may approach the problem of building a house from any number of standpoints; but if preconceived notions alone are held of what a house should be like the outlook is narrow and apt in course of time to become stereotyped. It is easy enough in the towns and villages of England to discover old Georgian houses which are full of beauty and well ordered design, and to feel that as far as they go they are perfect. It is hard to see how many of the red brick, straight corniced houses of the eighteenth century could be improved. But the problem which faces the architect is not to produce a work of art, so much as to make a house which shall be a practicable and satisfactory place to live in. We may have genuine love for old Georgian houses and yet too sensible of the facts that they do not fully fill our wants. It is safe to say that not one American in a hundred would feel comfortable if he were compelled to live in a house which remained exactly as built, say a hundred years ago. So that if one has an idea that a house should be like a square box; or that it should be a long, low, two-storied house; or that it should be a picturesque, gabled building with purposely unsymmetrical plan, such preconceived thoughts are more likely to militate against the making of a house of comfort and charm than if the problems governing the particular work in hand are simply considered and solved apart altogether from formulae.

Picture-Framing Outfit.

THE handy man's workshop is not complete without a picture-framing outfit. A device for holding the molding while nailing and gluing which is practical can be easily made as follows: The clamps can be secured from the tops of two old clothes wringers by sawing about three inches on either side of the screw. The base of the device should be a 2-inch hardwood plank, or better still, two pieces of inch board glued together with the grain of one running at right angles with that of the other. The size of the base ought to be 18 by 22 inches. A board 6 by 8 and ½ inch thick should be glued and screwed to the base, which can be readily done. Bolt the clamps to the base as illustrated, leaving sufficient space between the ends of the screws and the holding board to place the widest molding which one would use for any frame. This space must not be too wide, for the screw has a tendency to spring up when heavy pressure is applied. Small blocks are to be used when narrow molding is being held, or on any molding which the end of the screw would dent. The difficulty in making frames is in holding the pieces firmly together while nailing.



A MONTREAL RESIDENCE IN RENAISSANCE STYLE.—THIRD SERIES.

Drawing room, with Louis XIV. interior, modified in treatment. Here the lighting scheme is arranged in the beams, and is almost invisible. The walls are in rose colored silk, and the mantel is in marble. The painting above the fireplace is by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in a frame designed by the architects, E. & W. S. Maxwell.

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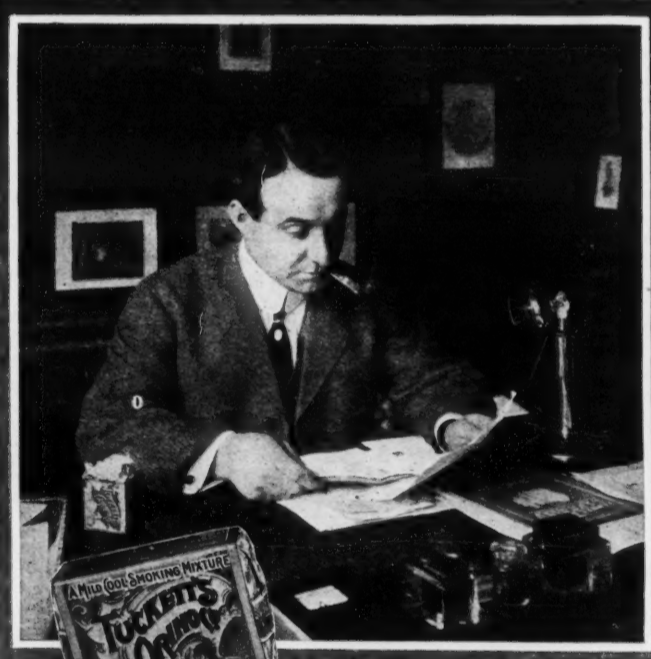
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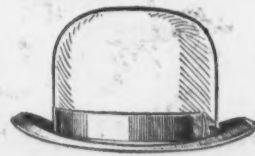
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—it's not that kind of tobacco. And the last puff is as sweet and fragrant as the first. If you want a sure sign of ORINOCO'S goodness, look in the bowl. No residue of half-burnt tobacco there; nothing but a dust-fine ash. ORINOCO smokes cool—it is sweet, it is mild; and it has the rich, pungent aroma of the Virginia leaf. Step into your dealer's to-day and get a "probationary" package.

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Value in Mine Waste.

IN all mining districts quantities of material which has been considered almost worthless have been accumulating for years. Persons of an inquiring mind have in several instances found uses for much of this so-called waste or refuse.

In Jasper County, Missouri, there are hundreds of lead and zinc mines. The ores are strongly allied with lime and flint, and to remove the metals from the crude material as cheaply as possible it is necessary to crush this rock formation into small particles. After the lead and zinc have been removed, there remains a very hard substance known to the workmen as "chats."

For years this was left lying on the ground in great piles, and, except for the use of a little in road construction, no use was known for it. Finally one of the railroads used it for ballast, and then it was not long until every road in that district used it, and it was pronounced the very best material for that purpose.

When concrete paving came, it was tried as a filler, and it was found as good as gravel, and owing to its vast quantities was much cheaper. It found its way into concrete blocks, and was used in the construction of cement foundations, culverts, and bridge piers. Farmers moulded it into fence posts with cement as a retainer.

During the past few months experts have been experimenting much more with this waste, and they declare that it is one of the very best materials for the construction of large concrete buildings.

Mining waste from other mines has been found to be of more or less value. One use for slag from furnaces is in the construction of wharfs and filling in of low water fronts.

The World's Postal Business.

ACCORDING to French statistics, recently compiled, there are at present some 271,000 post-offices in the world, spread over ninety-seven states, and covering an area of over 30,000,000 square miles.

The United States has the greatest number, 63,663; Germany comes second with 49,838 offices, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland third with 23,738 offices. Russia has 18,000, France 13,000, and Italy and Austria have each about 9,500 offices.

It seems that the average daily postal business of the world amounts to some 110,000,000 mail pieces of all sorts, representing on the estimated value of the contents of registered letters a sum of \$68,600,000.

The number of the world's postal officials is given in French statistics as 1,394,247, to which Germany furnishes the greatest number, 314,251. There are said to be 767,898 mail boxes in the world.

An Ancient Document.

THE following clipping from our contemporary, The English Presbyterian, has been sent us by one of our Canadian ministers with the following comment: "This old fourth century disjunction certificate throws an interesting light upon the antiquity of the Presbyterian Church and the uniformity of its government and practice."

The Rev. J. M. Witherow, M.A., the eloquent minister of our church at Upper Norwood, and who, like others there, is a bit of an archaeologist, sends us an interesting paragraph which now appears for the first time, after being hidden for about sixteen hundred years. It is not-

ing less than a "Disjunction Certificate," or certificate of church membership given one on leaving a church, and forming an introduction to some other Christian church he may join. This Greek certificate was discovered in the mass of most valuable documents found a few years ago in Oxyrhynchus, and which experts have since been translating and indexing, and is supposed by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt to be of the fourth century. The Presbyterian is fittingly the first journal to publish for English readers the Disjunction Certificate of its old co-presbyter. There are signs both in the spelling and grammar of the original document that it was written in haste. Mr. Witherow says there are several interesting points about this old certificate to which he would like to call attention, but our space is limited. Here is the document itself:

"Leon, presbyter, to the presbyters and deacons who share the local service, beloved brothers in the Lord God, fulness of joy. Our brother Ammonius, who is coming to you, receive in peace; through whom we and those with us greet you and those who are with you kindly in the Lord. I pray for your health in the Lord God. Emmanuel is my witness. Amen."

Wetaskiwin Awards Debentures.

THE city of Wetaskiwin, Alta., have awarded two issues of their debentures to Messrs. Aemilius Jarvis & Company, bond dealers, Toronto, they being the highest tenderers. Electric light purposes accounts for one issue of \$6,000, and additional fire protection for the second issue of \$6,500. The debentures are repayable in 20 years, and bear 5 per cent. interest.

Wetaskiwin is one of the important municipalities in Alberta, and is the terminus on the Calgary and Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway of the Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Wetaskiwin line of that railway.

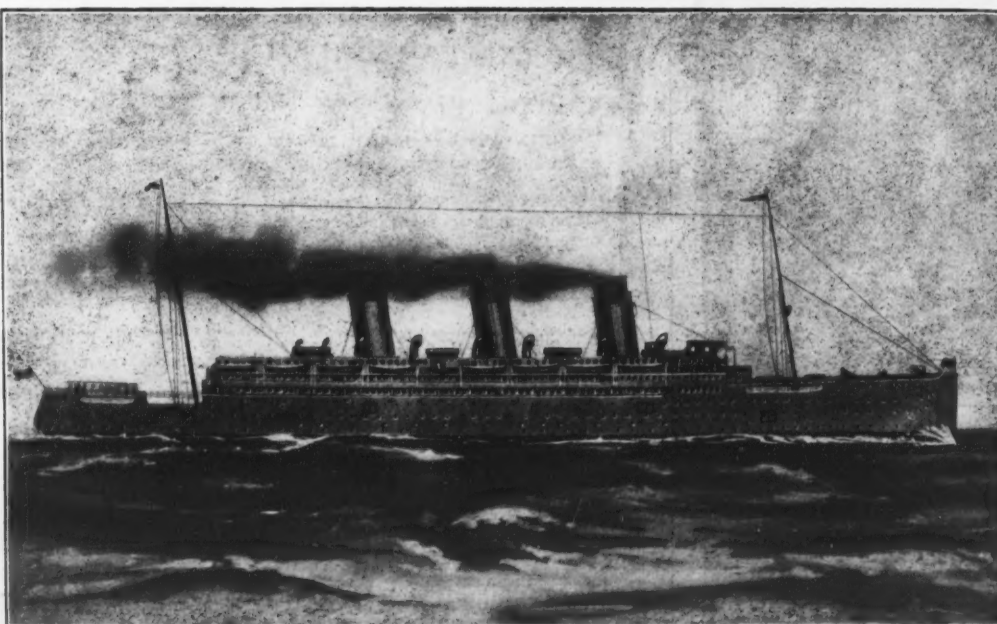
Will Japan Swallow China?

(Continued from page 4.)

observed, traces of substantial progress will undoubtedly be found, but it is no easy task to secure definite results in enlightening and promoting the national sense of dignity and truly to lay the foundations of a new moral and intellectual structure in which, according to our ideals, the Western and Eastern civilizations are to be blended into permanent harmony. I am as yet only partially satisfied in my own mind with the present state of our progress, and I fully recognize how much has yet to be done and how great is still the need for us to quicken our exertions and to direct them in the light of comparative studies. If the condition of modern Japan is minutely analyzed and observed, we shall be bound to confess that many defects in the political, judicial, economic, social, educational and material domain still require to be remedied."

It is Count Okuma who represents the thoughtful minority of his countrymen rather than the crowd, but his influence is not small.

That much of the trade of China will fall into Japanese hands under an "open door" policy is inevitable. It will be a result of the relative geographical position of the two countries. When it is clearly seen that this is happening, it will be foolish to raise a howl that Japan is unduly grasping, and is not playing fair.



THE NEW C.P.R. PACIFIC LINER.

This picture shows one of the two new steamships which are being built by the Canadian Pacific Railway for its Pacific service. They will run between Vancouver, Victoria, Yokohama and Hong Kong. The cost of each vessel is \$2,500,000. Tonnage, 16,000. Speed, 18 knots an hour. Engines, 16,000 to 17,000 h.p. Ships are being built by the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company of Glasgow, and will be delivered in January, 1913. Passenger capacity, 1,200.

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DR. HUMFREY ANGER

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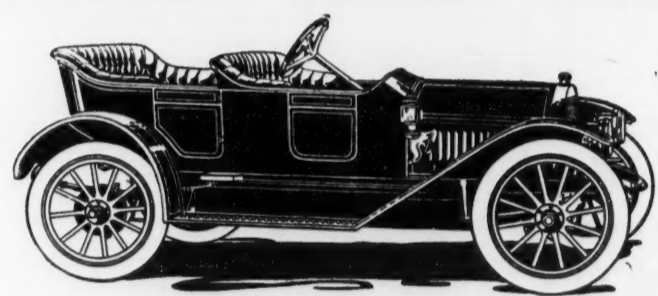
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There have been and still are Japanese statesmen (the murdered Prince Ito was among them) who look for a strong and regenerated China to join closely with their own country and say to all: "Hands off the Far East!" This need not be said aggressively, however, and it might well, if said and stood to, be for the benefit of the world. But that policy is not a swallowing of China, and before it can be more than a dream, China must be regenerated. That this is going to happen, we still lack the first sign.

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SALE OF ISLANDS IN GEORGIAN BAY.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Friday, 15th September, 1911, for the purchase of certain islands in the Georgian Bay between Moose Deer Point and Byng Inlet. For maps and conditions of sale apply to

F. COCHRANE,
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto, July 11th, 1911.
No unauthorized publication of this advertisement will be paid for.

The Honorary Governors who will visit the Toronto General Hospital during the week commencing on Sept. 10th are Messrs. James Scott and Charles N. Candee.



Anecdotal

MME. Rejane has her own way of conducting rehearsals. On one occasion she was endeavoring to impress upon a young actor the necessity of a tragic expression. "Put yourself in his place," she said. "But I have never been through such an experience," the other pleaded. "Well, then," retorted the actress, "imagine you have lost three or four hundred louis at baccarat, and that you have been dismissed from the company." His face fell. "There you have it," said she. "Keep that expression and you will win." For a young woman who could not weep to order she tried a heroic cure. "Very well. I will take the part away from you. You are not pretty enough." This had the desired effect, and the floodgates opened. "Weep like that and you will be the hit of the piece," exclaimed Rejane triumphantly.

ONE of the best known and ablest of English judges is not given to the use of superfluous words, and his fondness for brevity is such that he embraces every possible opportunity of leading others to seek it also. During the hearing of a certain case which came before this judge, a learned king's counsellor prosed away at what seemed likely to be an interminable length, until his lordship, becoming utterly weary of the proceedings, suddenly looked towards the speaker, and gently enquired what day it was. The question was so unexpected that the barrister looked a while, in sheer amazement, at the questioner. "Tuesday, my lord," he replied, when he had partly recovered from his surprise. "Ah, yes, quite so," responded the judge, in his suavest tones. "You see, I only just wanted to mention that I shall not be sitting after next Saturday."

A TEN-YEAR-OLD epicure living at Anderson, Indiana, was taken to New York by his father. The Hoosier lad seemed at first to be gripped by his native city should be so outdistanced by this Eastern stranger. Finally he assumed an air of disdain. They had entered the

of his bill. Mr. Lafferty picks out a coin for a tip and hands it to the waiter. Then he carefully tilts the plate containing the rest of the change over the finger bowl, and after washing each piece of silver, as well as the notes, if there are any, he takes them out of the water and dries them in his napkin before he

Ontario, and who hid his baldness by wearing a wig, made several very emphatic statements intended to turn the electors against the Conservative candidate. A Conservative on the platform was the next to speak. "Those statements are all false," he said, and, snatching off the Liberal speaker's wig, he added with great



JUST THE OTHER WAY.
Arctic Hunter: "I think if your wife should wash her face, it would improve her appearance."
Eskimo: "Ugh! You never seen her face!"

puts the money in his pocket. Mr. Lafferty's friends say that he never did take any tainted money and that he never will. He evidently is afraid of germs.

THE humor of the aviation school differs from any other. The students are invariably a light-hearted and jolly crowd, seeing and enjoying the funny sides of things. A great deal of good-natured banter is exchanged between those who return from a flight and the students who have watched them. Although one young fledgling reached a height of

emphasis, "they're as false as the gentleman's hair."

SHE admitted being jealous of her husband. Consequently they quarreled frequently, and, woman-like, she confided in her best friend. "You are unfair at times to George," said the best friend one day, as the two sat on the veranda of the suburban home. "I saw George in the city yesterday and he didn't see me. So I kept watching him. He had a seat in a crowded subway car. At least twosome women, most of them pretty as a picture, came in and passed by him or stood in front of him. And George never looked at one of them; he was deeply interested in his paper."

A YELLOW negro out in Kansas City decided that by harrying in the daytime and fighting at night he could easily attain to great wealth. His first essay in pugilism was against a shifty black with a good ring record. At the tap of the bell the black professional planted a straight left on the amateur's nose and repeated the process some hundred times. By a superhuman effort the yellow barber came to a clinch, and his voice rang high in agonized protest:

"Scattah yo' blows, niggah!" he demanded. "Fo' Gawd's sake, scattah yo' blows!"

AUNT MARY called one day on the village lawyer. "Well, Aunt Mary," he said, "what can I do for you?" "Ah wants toe divorce mah husband," said Aunt Mary. "Divorce good old Uncle Bill?" cried the lawyer. "Good gracious, why?" "Because he's done got religion, dat's why," said Aunt Mary. "an' we ain't had a chicken on de table fo' six weeks!"



THE EGOIST.
She: "Oh, George! the lightning does terrify me so!"
George (much hurt): "Why, Emily! And I with you!"

cafe of one of the largest hotels, and a menu was placed before the little fellow. This was the final outrage. Accustomed to seeing the different flavors of sodas and sundaes on such cards, his assumed indifference was broken down, and he gasped in astonishment and chagrin. There stood the long list of hundreds of New York delicacies, almost unheard of at Anderson. But a strong will and loyalty conquered. He carelessly handed the menu to his father, and said: "There's nothing there that I want."

A BOY of nine, who had never previously witnessed a collection in church, was deeply interested, and, when the bags were finally borne off by clergy and choir in procession, proclaimed in a loud whisper of sympathetic excitement, "Now they're going to share it out!"

IT seems that Congressman Lafferty of Oregon has another peculiarity in addition to that of letter-writing. Lafferty takes his meals regularly at the New Willard in Washington. When the waiter places a finger bowl before him after his meal, Mr. Lafferty does not deign to use it to moisten his finger tips, but puts it aside until the waiter returns with the change from the payment

HERE is a story which Baron Douse, the celebrated Irish judge, once told in that exaggerated Irish "brogue" which he loved to employ. "I was down in Cork last month, holding assizes. On the first day, when the jury came in, the officer of the court said: 'Gentlemen av the jury, ye'll take your accustomed places, if ye please.' And may I never laugh," said the baron, "if they didn't all walk into the dock!"

POLITICAL campaigns sometimes arouse men to do things that they wouldn't do at times when no conflict is raging. A political worker who used to do great service for the Liberals in the campaigns in

Those Who Can Afford the Luxury of a Motor Car

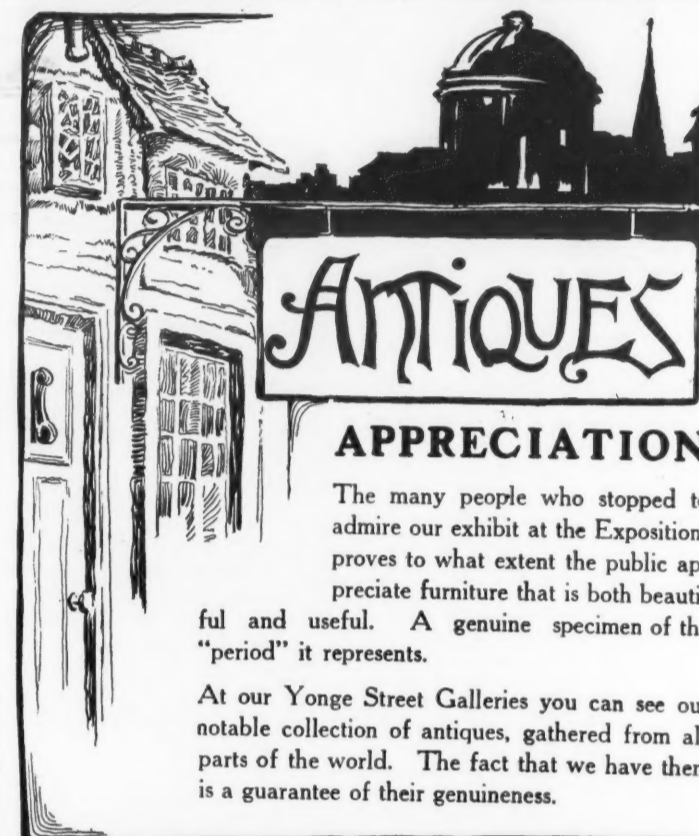
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The many people who stopped to admire our exhibit at the Exposition, proves to what extent the public appreciate furniture that is both beautiful and useful. A genuine specimen of the "period" it represents.

At our Yonge Street Galleries you can see our notable collection of antiques, gathered from all parts of the world. The fact that we have them is a guarantee of their genuineness.

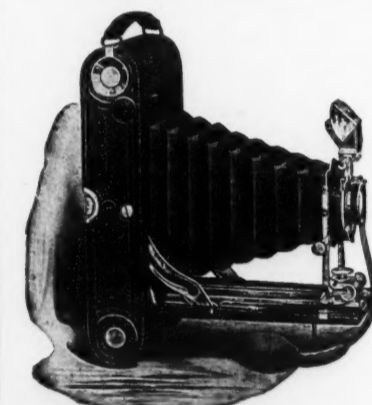
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"LLAMAS"

These weird-looking animals are natives of South America. They are used as beasts of burden to carry merchandise from the Coast ports over the Andes to the towns of the interior. This picture which is from a photograph taken by one of W. & A. GILBEY'S representatives near Uyuni in Bolivia at an altitude of 14,000 feet, shows a "train" of llamas laden with cases of the famous

"SPEY ROYAL"

SCOTCH WHISKY which is shipped to every part of the world.

"SPEY ROYAL" is Sold by all the Leading Wine Merchants in Toronto

The BOOKSHELF

Some Nelson Reprints.

ANY man who makes good books more readily accessible to the great mass of the people is a benefactor of the race—whether he do it through business enterprise as a publisher, or in extenuation of a fortune greater than one man should possess, like the worshipful Laird o' Skibo. And the lover of books, who is usually poor—"for a jolly good book wherein to look is more to him than gold"—has much reason to be grateful to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and to such publishers as have issued cheap editions of standard authors. Of these the most conspicuously successful are Messrs. Thomas Nelson and Sons, London. Other publishers, such as Macmillans and Cassels and Company, issue excellent editions at a price which puts them within reach of even the most needy amateur of letters. But the various cheap editions of the classics and of popular novels, published by Thomas Nelson and Sons, are a miracle of cheap bookmaking. In fact, they are almost unbelievably low in price. One fails to see how any profit can be made out of books so well printed and well bound, selling at a price that is almost nominal. But that, of course, is the affair of Messrs. Nelson. You and I, friend—whose exchequer, perchance, does not admit of editions *de luxe*—have only to enter into this pleasant place of books, where the admission fee is so slight, and where such varied pleasures await us.

A package of new reprints by the Nelson Company arrived the other day, and its contents give some idea of the wide field which they cover. There was a volume of "Eighteenth Century Vignettes," those delightful little studies in literary history, by Austin Dobson—a well bound, beautifully printed book which sells for twenty-five cents. I know, for I have bought many of the series. There were also two volumes of that library of fiction by the best known of past and present English novelists, which has been one of the greatest successes of this publishing house. They are excellent little books, just the right size to stick in one's pocket or in a bag when going into the country for a week-end. These cost the large sum of fifteen cents each.

There were two volumes of a new edition of Dickens, well printed, and well illustrated with the old prints which caught so well the spirit of the author. The two volumes were "Nicholas Nickleby" and "Pickwick Papers," each complete in one volume; and in spite of the number of pages, the books are light and easy to handle. This is an edition which should appeal greatly to the multitudes who love Dickens, and who want his works in a low-priced and yet readable and handsome edition.

But perhaps the most striking evidence of the enterprise of this English publishing house were the two volumes of a new library of French classics in the original. Anyone who has bought French books knows the agony of handing over a couple of dollars for a poorly printed and clumsy book, quite unbound except for a yellow paper back and the crudest sewing. Before the book can be put in your library—or on the shelf over your folding-bed—it has to be bound. Seventy-five cents more! But here comes Mr. Nelson, like a god from the machine for the needy student of French literature, with a library of French classics which is a revelation of what may be done in that field. They are beautifully made little volumes, and are admirably edited. And they cost twenty-five or thirty-five cents each, according to

the district in which your bookseller lives and the rent he pays. *Agreez, Messieurs Nelson, nos plus chers remerciements!*

"Scots in Canada." A treatise, by J. Murray Gibson. Illustrated in color by Cyrus Cuneo and C. M. Sheldon. Published by Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., London.

THERE are few parts of the British Empire which do not owe much of their development and prosperity to the dogged courage, magnificent energy, and canny good judgment of immigrants from the land of heather, mists, kilts, and haggis. And Canada owes more than most. Scotch settlers have always been the backbone of the Maritime



MONTAGUE GLASS.

The creator of "Abe" Potash and "Mawruss" Perlmutter, two of the best known types in current American fiction. A native of England, his locale is the commercial district of New York.

Provinces, and they have been among the most important factors in the building up of Ontario and the West. Such a book, therefore, as this interesting and well written volume by Mr. Gibson, should appeal to Canadians of every descent, and to all who love a story of steadfast courage in the face of heavy odds. It is a most instructive little volume; and the striking illustrations in color contribute greatly to its attractiveness.

"Canada's West and Farther West." The story of a trip, by Frank Carrel. Illustrated from photographs. Published by the Telegraph Printing Company, Quebec. Price, \$1.50.

STILL they come, books on the West and the Westerners! The latest tourist to present us with a volume of impressions is "Frank Carrel, Journalist"—a journalist being a newspaperman who can afford to take a long trip and publish a book about it. In the brief preface to this rather hefty tome, "the author would respectfully draw the attention of the reader to the fact that these letters were written on moving trains and steamers, over which he traveled seven thousand miles, from Quebec to Vancouver, during the short space of thirty days." And the book shows every evidence of the method of its making. It is random, discursive, taken up with a thousand matters of personal detail and traveling experiences, carelessly written, and utterly superficial; but it has the merits of its defects, and is frequently breezy, snappy, and amusing. The photographs make up in number and variety for what they lack in individual merit.

"The Yellow Pearl." A story, by Adeline M. Teskey, author of "Where the Sugar Maple Grows." Published by the Musson Book Company, Toronto.

SOME time ago I had occasion to review a little book, entitled "Where the Sugar Maple Grows." I wondered at the time if it were possible to write anything more rapid and amateurish than that production. I find now it is. In this story of a half-caste Chinese girl's stay in the United States with the relatives of her American father the author has surpassed herself. The Elsie books alone might rival its inanity.

"Elfa." A romance, by A. W. Marchmont, author of "By Right of Sword," etc. Published by the Musson Book Co., Toronto. Price, \$1.25.

"A MURDERER'S SON!"

Thus begins the autobiography of a particularly silly swashbuckler of a hundred years ago. Since pa was in the killing business, son takes up the same picturesque profession, and he goes about Europe scaring people out of their wits with the blazing wrath in his eyes, and killing those that weren't sufficiently scared to run. But after he has gone through the Lord knows how many wars and duels, he gets a slash

couldn't do better than begin by buying this book.

Tom Tols

New excerpts from the Journal of Marie Bashkirtseff are printed in *La Revue*. They begin in 1873, when the writer was twelve years old, and run till 1876. There is a witticism of the vaudeville stage about a rare African bird which is noted for the extraordinary way in which it imitates itself. These latest pickings from the diary of a very precocious woman read very much like the popular burlesque on Marie Bashkirtseff. We find a great deal of theology in these reflections of a girl of thirteen, but also a good deal of coquetry. In July, 1873, she writes: "I believe in God and the divine goodness, that is why I do not lose courage. Who dwelleth under His protection will find quiet in the mercy of the Highest. He will cover thee with His wings. His truth will save thee as a buckler, thou shalt not fear the arrows which pierce the air by night nor the plague during the days." In another place she refuses to believe that the Divine Will has ordained the building of tabernacles for the housing of arks and oracles. She sees divinity everywhere and temples for prayer. In November, 1875, she writes: "The great day the opera; I was nervous all day. I wore a white muslin jupe unie (what-ever that may be) with a wide frill at the bottom. Corset Marie Stuart and corset in harmony with the gown. A very beautiful affair. Everyone admired me. About the middle of the performance the feeling swept over me that I was beautiful to distraction. At the close I make my way out between two lines of gentlemen who stare themselves blind, and their verdict is not an unfavorable one; one feels that. Coming home, I looked at myself in the glass. I was like a queen, like a portrait that had stepped out of its frame. What a misfortune it is that instead of these pen scratches I cannot draw my portrait as I was then; my marvellous complexion, my golden hair, my eyes black like the night, my mouth, my figure."

Most persons associate Ayer with only one name in literature—the Scottish national poet (says the Westminster Gazette). At the present time it may be of interest to recall the fact that the town has associations with Thackeray and his family. While many of the admirers of the novelist are aware that his stepfather was a prototype of one of the most lovable characters in fiction, there are few who know that the original of Colonel Newcome died in Ayer, and that he was laid to rest there by Thackeray. A brass tablet on the south wall of the choir in the Church of the Holy Trinity in Ayer bears the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Major Henry William Carmichael Smith, of the Royal Engineers, who departed this life at Ayer, 9th September, 1861, aged 81 years. And to his wife, who was as that of a little child had answered to his name, and stood in the presence of the Master—'Newcomes' vol. III, ch. 26." On the rebuilding of the church, his grave was brought within the walls. He was laid to rest immediately beneath this place by his stepson, William Makepeace Thackeray. This memorial was put up in 1887 by some members of the family.

"Seeing Canada and the South." A narrative, by H. Percy Scott, M.A. Published by William Briggs, Toronto. Price, \$1.00.

FIVE years ago H. Percy Scott, M.A., was minded to take a trip to British Columbia, down the coast to California, back through Texas, New Orleans, and Chicago, and finally home to Windsor, N.S., where he is lecturer in constitutional history in King's College. There is nothing reprehensible in this. A lot of good people do it every year. But why, oh, why did H. Percy feel obliged to write a book about it? And why is it such an inept performance? And why does H. Percy, speaking of Langtry and the ranch which the Jersey Lily bought near there, say that "somebody must have pulled her leg in-famously in persuading her to purchase land down there?" Surely better things than that might have been expected of an M.A.—not to mention the lectureship and all the rest of it. Good books of travel are scarce; but H. Percy's is the worst in a long time.

"Manual of Gardening." A practical treatise, by L. H. Bailey, author of "Garden-Making," etc. Illustrated from drawings and photographs. Published by Macmillans of Canada, Toronto. Price, \$2.00.

FOR the gardener, amateur or professional, the autumn is almost as important a season as the spring, and so this handsome and instructive volume on the making of gardens and the raising of flowers, fruit, and vegetables is timely as well as interesting. The author is one of the foremost American authorities on horticulture; and in the present work he covers a very wide field with great thoroughness. It is a book by a practical gardener for other practical gardeners. And anyone who thinks of starting a garden—even if it is only in a window-box—

Brian Hooker has recently proved himself a versatile young man by writing the libretto of "Mona," the opera by Horatio W. Parker, which won the Metropolitan Opera House prize, and by publishing in collaboration with his Yale classmate, Wells Hastings, a mystery story of modern days and ways, "The Professor's Mystery."

Professor Albert Bernhardt Faust, the head of the German department at Cornell University, has just been awarded the Loubat prize, which is given every five years by the Royal Prussian Academy of Science in Berlin. The prize consists of 3,000 marks, or about \$750, and was awarded to Professor Faust for his scholarly work entitled "The German Element in the United States," for which the author had already won a prize of several thousand dollars. The Loubat prize was endowed by Joseph F. Loubat, of New York City, in 1889. It is awarded every five years alternately for a work on American archaeology and American history, so that a book on



IN THE CLUB
THE CIGARETTE PAR EXCELLENCE
IS ALWAYS

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Ordinary Size
A shilling in London,
A quarter here.

H.M. The Kings Size
A long after dinner smoke.
35' Per package.

NEW BOOKS WORTH WHILE

either subject is in competition with all books written on the subject during the preceding ten years. The last award to a work on the subject of American history was made ten years ago to James Ford Rhodes for his "History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850." A German edition of Professor Faust's book is about to be issued by a prominent Leipzig publisher.

Max Pemberton was born forty-one years ago at Edgbaston—then a suburb, but now a district of Birmingham—and was brought to London at the age of ten by his parents, who cherished the idea that he was destined to adorn the clerical profession. He finally decided that writing, not preaching, was his true vocation. No sooner had he come down from Cambridge than, in the old phrase, he "commenced author" in London. In 1891 he published his first novel, under the title "The Diary of a Scoundrel," the reception of which gave him ample encouragement to aspire to a recognized position as a novelist. Mr. Pemberton has now upwards of a score of novels to his credit.

Daniel Frohman in his "Memories of a Manager" tells a story illustrative of the lengths to which publicity can be dragged. One of the members of the company, an Englishman named J. W. Pigott, was an athlete and a sturdy swimmer. From a boat near the Atlantic Highlands he swam out one day toward an ocean liner. An officer, thinking he was exhausted, threw him a line to which was attached a life-preserver. He pushed it from him. "What do you want?" asked the officer as the passengers gathered around. "I want to know if you have seen 'T' Highest Bladder." Then he dived and made for his boat in the distance.

Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin has just returned from her visit to England, and is at her country place in Hollis, Maine.

KENNEDY SQUARE, by F. Hopkinson Smith—A graceful story of lovely ladies and brave gentlemen and the South "before the War."

FIFTEEN THOUSAND MILES BY STAGE, by Carrie Adell Strahorn—A woman's vivid and interesting story of the West of thirty years ago.

THE MILLER OF OLD CHURCH, by Ellen Glasgow—Life and love and death in the backwoods of Virginia, described with sympathy and skill.

THE CRUISE OF THE SNARK, by Jack London—The story of a remarkable cruise and of what Mr. London thought and felt while he was making it.

WOMEN AND LABOR, by Olive Schreiner—An eloquent rhapsody on the present position of her sex, by one of the most brilliant of living writers.

WHAT THE PUBLIC WANTS, a play by Arnold Bennett—A satire on modern tendencies of British journalism, by an acute and witty observer.

JOHN LA FARGE, by Roy L. Cortisoz—An excellent memoir and study of a fine artist and delightful gentleman.

THE LEGACY, by Mary S. Watts—The story of a woman and a brilliant study of society in the Middle West.

THE WEST IN THE EAST, by Price Collier—The impressions of an American traveler, and one of the brightest and best books ever written on the Far East.

THE PATRICIAN, by John Galsworthy—A subtle story of the highest stratum of British society, worth reading, if only for its exceptional beauty of style.

The Lager that is Driving Imported Beers out of Canada



O'Keefe's
PILSENER LAGER

The Light Beer in the Light Bottle
that satisfies and refreshes.

At Leading Hotels, Cafes and Dealers.

THE O'KEEFE BREWERY CO., LIMITED, - TORONTO.



NEVER WORE A HAT.

Harry Kemp, the affinity of Mrs. Upton Sinclair, is what is known as a "Kansas poet." Among his other singularities is that for twenty years he has never worn a hat, summer or winter. He thinks the atmosphere he's his metrical bumps.

American Press Service.

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A cup of BOVRIL has no equal as a tonic or pick-me-up.



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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE

A competitive examination will be held in November next at the examination centres of the Civil Service Commission for the entry of Naval Cadets for the Naval Service of Canada; there will be 25 vacancies.

Candidates must be between the ages of 14 and 16 years on the 1st of January next; must be British subjects and must have resided, or their parents must have resided in Canada for two years immediately preceding the examination; short periods of absence abroad for purpose of education to be considered as residence.

Successful candidates will join the Royal Naval College at Halifax in January next; the course at the College is two years and the cost to parents, including board, lodging, uniform and all expenses, is approximately \$400 for the first year and \$250 for the second year.

On passing out of College, Cadets will be rated Midshipmen, and will receive pay at the rate of \$3 per diem.

Parents of intending candidates should make application to the Secretary Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, before 15th October next.

Further information can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Department of Naval Service, Ottawa.

Unauthorized publication of this notice will not be paid for.

G. J. DEBARATTE, Deputy Minister of the Naval Service, Ottawa, August 1st, 1911.

Filling the Public Purse.

THE chief problem which turns chancellors grey before their time is that of replenishing the constantly drained public purse without imposing too great a burden on any particular class of people, and, of considerable importance to the law-maker personally, without hurting the business of or offending any constituent.

Modern wrestlers with the problem have devised many ingenious schemes, but for originality of plans to fill a depleted exchequer no one has ever approached those devised by the great William Pitt during his chancellorship. It was he who devised the dog tax, an institution which still thrives for the benefit of local governments in the United States, and for the national government in Great Britain. The original dog tax applied only to persons keeping sporting dogs or a number of dogs. He also originated the income tax, which, during his administration, was fixed at two shillings in the pound on all incomes exceeding £200 a year.

It was the fashion of the time to wear the hair in a powdered queue, and hair-powder appeared to Pitt as a vanity for which every man would be willing to pay a guinea a year. He expected the treasury to benefit to the extent of \$1,000,000 annually, but he overestimated the value placed by his countrymen upon their powdered queues. Every one had his queue cut off, the example being set by several of the nobles.

A tax on shopkeepers, though only a small impost, arranged on a sliding scale based on the amount of rental paid, was stoutly resisted and eventually defeated by the British tradesmen. A tax on female servants, amounting to two shillings and sixpence for one, five shillings for two, and ten shillings for three or more, was more successful.

Previously to Pitt's day, births, marriages, and deaths were all made to contribute to the national purse. A duke's bride cost him a trifle over \$250; the arrival of an heir meant a contribution of \$150 to the treasury, and each subsequent male addition to the family called for \$125. The death of the wife necessitated the payment to the Government of \$250, and smaller sums were payable on the death of other members of the family. These life and death taxes were assessed on every subject in the kingdom who had anything to pay, the smallest sum collected being for a marriage, some sixty cents, paid by the man whose income was less than \$250 a year. This man paid fifty cents each time he became a father, and one dollar approximately, upon the death of his wife or son. Bachelors of every rank were taxed from 1695 to 1706, the payments varying with the rank of the individual, and ranging from \$1.25 to \$50 per year. A man over twenty-five and unmarried was a bachelor under the law.

Two of the most short-sighted taxes ever levied were those on paper and on windows. William III. originated the paper tax, which was at one time as high as \$140 a ton. On the paper used by Charles Knight to print his Penny Cyclopaedia the tax amounted to \$100,000. Later there was imposed a tax of eight cents a sheet on newspapers, with an additional tax of eighty-five cents on every advertisement appearing, no matter how small. The window tax, imposed during the reign of William III., was really a tax on the light of day, for many thousands of the poorer people, unable to pay the tax, were compelled to block up most of the windows of their houses, with resulting discomfort and ill health.

An Authentic Case of Telepathy.

A CURIOUS case of telepathy is related by John Muir, in his new book, "My First Summer in the Sierra." He spent the summer of 1869 in the beautiful wilderness around the Yosemite Valley. One day he was busily sketching on the North Dome, when suddenly he became possessed with the notion that his friend, Prof. J. D. Butler, of the University of Wisconsin, was below him in the valley. He jumped up, full of the idea of meeting him, being almost as much startled as if some one had unexpectedly touched him and made him look up. Instantly he went running down the slope and along the brink of the valley, looking for a way to the bottom, feeling drawn irresistibly. Gradually his common sense convinced him that he could not possibly reach the hotel until after everybody would be asleep for the night. He therefore compelled himself to stop, but the next day he went into the valley, and found that Professor Butler had arrived the evening before, unexpected by anybody. He had been four or five miles distant at the moment when Mr. Muir was so suddenly apprised of his presence.

All Artificial Stone Is Not ROMAN STONE

This is an Important Announcement

In architects' offices and among all those interested in the building construction, Roman Stone and artificial stone have been considered synonymous. This impression was created in a natural way. Roman Stone was being specified by the most prominent architects for all kinds of buildings ranging from the eight-roomed dwelling to the Lumsden skyscraper. Leading citizens had their Rosedale residences beautified with columns and pillars of this material supporting huge porticos of exquisite design. Windows were trimmed with it, doorways were arched and in hundreds of ways its usefulness was exemplified.

It was quite natural that Roman Stone should be brought into critical comparison with natural stone, and this was the result.

The cost of quarrying, shipping, designing, cutting and carving of natural stone had always been a bugbear to the architect. It made it almost impossible for use in general work.

With the birth of Roman Stone the architects found that they

Seeing the field of usefulness that Roman Stone was filling, it was only human that others should enter the field with an endeavor to produce a similar stone.

Now the situation is this:

Taking it for granted that you want the very best results both from a standpoint of beauty and durability, are you going to use a stone that is accepted by the leading architects of the Dominion for use in all manner of construction work; a stone whose reputation stands or falls on the maintenance of the same high standards of excellence that have always been enforced, or are you going to accept anything that comes to you under the guise of artificial stone?

The problem is a very serious one with you. Buildings are too costly to be trifled with in any particular.

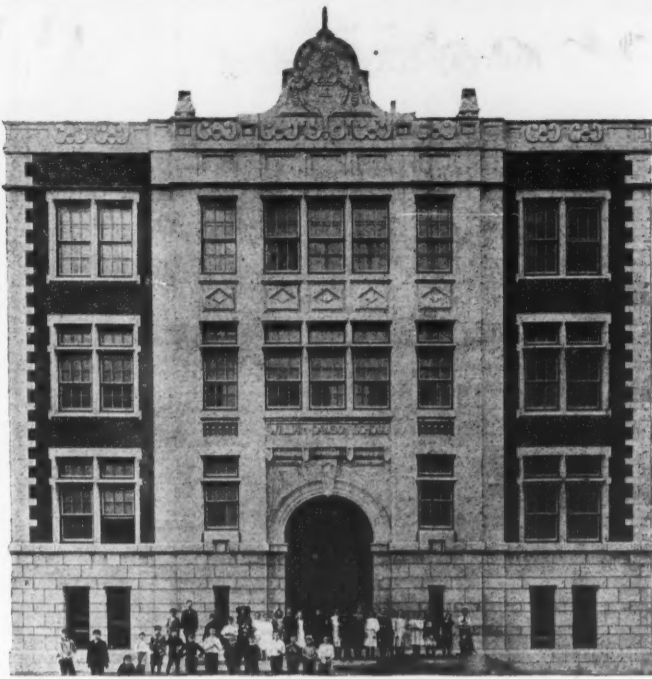
We can fill specifications in any part of Canada. Our trade extends across the continent. You are guaranteed the same attention in Halifax and Vancouver as you would receive in Toronto.

Write us a letter and we will be glad to forward you further information. We will send you views and the names of hundreds of buildings on which Roman Stone has been used.

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had a material that could meet any architectural need. Its durability was unquestionable, and its appearance richer than natural stone. Immediately it sprang into favor and to-day is used on hundreds of buildings in the city.

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You can secure lots in FIVE of what we have chosen as some of the very best new towns in Western Canada, for

\$25.00 and \$25.00 DOWN A MONTH

LET US PICK FOR YOU THE BEST LOTS AVAILABLE IN

WATROUS Sask.
WAINWRIGHT Alta.
MELVILLE Sask.
TOFIELD Alta.
BIGGAR Sask.

SPREAD YOUR INVESTMENT AND LET ALL WESTERN CANADA WORK TO MAKE IT GOOD FOR YOU.

SEND ALL REMITTANCES TO

Land Commissioner
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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

In case you wish any further particulars before buying, address

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LIMITED.

SOMERSET BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

From the most accurate figures obtainable more than ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS was made by real estate owners in growing cities and towns of Western Canada last year. This vast wealth was exclusive of improvements and represented actual increase in land values alone.

Original records gathered by the Winnipeg Free Press prove that in eight Western Canadian cities the value of land alone—not counting improvements—increased 592 per cent. for the last five years—an annual increase of 112 per cent. for each city during the last five years. These figures show conclusively that investments in live growing cities in Western Canada are as safe and sure as an investment can be and that 100 per cent. profit each year is almost a certainty. The province of Alberta, for instance, contains 253,541 square miles, or more than double the area of Great Britain and Ireland. It contains 162,765,200 acres. Of this amount about 942,000 acres were actually in crop during 1909. Not more than one per cent. of the land available for cultivation in Alberta has been brought under the plow. On the whole, two and a half million bushels of barley and 99,000 bushels of flax seed. Assuming that the time will come when the entire area capable of cultivation is under crop, and multiplying the above figures by 100, some idea of what the value of Alberta is capable of producing, and of the population it is capable of maintaining, can be had. It is easy to believe that within a very few years this one province alone will have a population larger than the present population of the entire Dominion. It will require but a few years to bring this vast area of land into production, for settlers are flocking into Western Canada at the rate of 50,000 a day.

We offer you lots in Watrous, Melville, Wainwright, Biggar and Tofield—all Division and Junction Points on the Main Line of the G. T. P. Ry.

These 5 TOWNS are to the Grand Trunk Pacific what Brandon, Calgary, Moose Jaw and Regina were to the Canadian Pacific a few years ago. Think what it would mean to you now if you had bought the property at low prices in those towns only a few years ago! It would have meant fortune.

Western Canada is growing faster now than ever before—yet close in lots which sold in Moose Jaw and other Canadian Pacific Divisional Points only a few years ago for \$2.00 and \$3.00 each are worth \$2,000, some \$3,000, and some as high as \$5,000 to-day.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE 5 TOWN COMBINATION.

Read every word of this great announcement and don't lose sight of the future—don't forget the lesson of the past.

COMBINATION APPLICATION BLANK FOR PURCHASE OF LOTS.

LAND COMMISSIONER
GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
Somerset Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Date 1911

I hereby make application to purchase one lot each in the cities of Watrous, Wainwright, Melville, Tofield and Biggar, at an average price of \$100 each. I authorize you to select for me the best lots remaining unsold.

As first payment on the above lots I hand you herewith remittance for \$25, and agree to pay the remainder of the purchase price at the rate of \$25 a month for nineteen months. It is understood that the title to these lots must be clear and indefeasible, and that no interest will be charged on deferred payments. Also that the taxes are to be paid until the year 1912.

Occupation Signed Purchaser.

Witness: P. O. Address

Agent Total value of Lots to be purchased under this application, \$500.

ence. "He had just entered the valley by way of the Coulterville trail," says the author, "and was coming past El Capitan when his presence struck me. Had he then looked toward the North Dome with a good glass, he might have seen me jump up from my work and run toward him. This seems the one well-defined marvel of my life of the kind called supernatural."

The Automobile "Runs"

THE past ten years have witnessed in Paris an extraordinary progressive application of motor-driven vehicles to municipal and suburban passenger traffic, as well as to freight transportation, street-cleaning, goods delivery, and various other requirements in the daily life

of a great city. Autobuses, taxicabs, motor vans, drays, and delivery wagons of many types now crowd the streets and are rapidly superseding the old horse-drawn omnibus and fiacre. Here and there an old French family, with respect for the traditions of other days, still maintains its landau, coupe, or victoria, but the few of these that remain are jostled and overshadowed by the steadily increasing throng of automobiles, privately owned or hired from firms or companies which have converted the luxurious stable of other days into vast garages and now monopolize the hired-carriage business of the city.

There were 98,000 horses in service within the walls of Paris at the close of 1900. In 1909, notwithstanding the increased population and

traffic of the city, they had diminished in number to 78,000, and are still decreasing at the rate of about 2,000 per year. Even the great laundry companies now collect and distribute their linen by means of motor vans, and the leading grocers and department stores deliver goods not only in the city and suburbs, but to distances of forty or fifty miles in the surrounding country.

A Giraffe Laugh.

COUNTY Commissioner Hart is not an easy mark for the professional joker, but on the day of the circus parade he became the easy victim of an innocent-appearing young woman.

Mr. Hart happened to pass through the office of the county clerk. As he

passed one of the young women she asked him if he had seen the circus parade, and with a serious expression on her face said:

"They took all the animals into the parade except the giraffe, and I understand he was not allowed to go on the street."

"I wonder why?" replied the commissioner.

"They were afraid the giraffe would eat the currents off the electric wires," explained the young woman. —Portland Oregonian.

"Well, little boy, did you go to the circus the other day?" "Yes'm. Pa wanted to go, so I had to go with him."

Some men have no more humor in their make-up than a comic post card.

Murray-Kay, Limited



A Bureau on Sheraton Lines.

An excellent example of the Sheraton style as applied to Bedroom Furniture is shown in the illustration. It represents a dresser forming part of a rarely handsome bedroom suite now assembled on our fifth floor. The wood is selected mahogany of a beautiful grain and perfectly matched. Bands of satin wood inlay have been used with great effect on the drawer-fronts, top, posts, etc. The suite is completed by a bedstead, dressing table and cheffonier.

Other suites on Sheraton lines are shown in mahogany, Circassian walnut, and satin walnut, at various prices, \$104 being all we ask for a charming suite of three pieces in Circassian walnut.

MURRAY-KAY, Limited

(JOHN KAY COMPANY, Limited)

36 and 38 King Street West

There is no such good medicine
as pure water.

Your physician will tell you that
the more pure water you
drink, the more will your
health benefit.

York Springs Water

by its perfect purity, keeps disease away.

Drink it exclusively—drink it often.
Of all the things bearing on your health,
there is nothing more important than
this matter of drinking water.

For years and years York Springs
Water has been the standard of compar-
ison. Do not be satisfied with anything
but the best. It costs no more.

Order from us or from your grocer.

MINERAL SPRINGS, Limited

49 Wellington Street East

PHONES:
Main 3494
Main 3495
Main 3496
Main 3497

PRICES:

5-gallon bottles, 35c. each net.
2-gallon bottles, 20c. each net.
½-gallon bottles, 35c. per half doz.

A HOME ON THE HUMBER.

The Baby Point Subdivision, the same being a portion of the magnificent Humber Valley proposition, is now being offered to the public. This subdivision contains some 290 lots and has a total frontage of 20,000 feet, the prices ranging from \$18 to \$50. per front foot. The lots are closely restricted as regards the location and the class of buildings to be erected. The syndicate having this property in hand are making and still intend to make extended improvements to the property. The plans, prices and other particulars can be obtained from the National Trust Company, Ltd.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN
GRAND TRUNK TRAIN
SERVICE.

Penetang-Huntsville Express leav-

ing Toronto 10.15 a.m. daily, except Sunday, has been discontinued between Allandale and Huntsville, but will run to Penetang Wharf until Sept. 9th, inclusive.

Muskoka Express leaving Toronto 12.20 p.m. daily, except Sunday, will be discontinued after Sept. 16th.

2.15 a.m. train for Muskoka Lakes, Huntsville, Temagami, etc., will be discontinued after Sunday, Sept. 17th.

10.15 p.m. Buffalo Express will be discontinued after Sept. 10th.

Through Pittsburg sleeper on 4.32 p.m. train will be discontinued after Sept. 9th.

Jackson's Point special leaving Toronto 1.40 p.m. Saturday only and leaving Jackson's Point for Toronto 7.30 a.m. Mondays only has been discontinued.



One of the bridal couples in the farce "Over Night," which will be produced by W. A. Brady at the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week.

Wanted—Cheap Corks.

If any ingenious person can invent a substitute for corks in champagne bottles, he may be sure of a very comfortable fortune, for champagne corks are expensive, a really good cork costing as high as ten cents.

The reason for this high cost is principally the length of time that must elapse before a cork-grower can realize on his investment. Champagne corks are made only from the finest Catalonia cork-wood. After the tree is planted, thirty years must elapse before it is ready for the first stripping, but this bark is too coarse for champagne corks, as is the second bark, taken off eight years later. Another eight years must pass before a champagne cork crop is gathered, making in all forty-six years that the grower must wait before he can get any material return from his trees.

Furthermore, champagne corks are cut by hand and not by machinery, as are less expensive corks, as they must be perfect in size and shape, or else the quality of the wine will suffer.

The Biggest Gusher.

SOME years ago, while men were drilling a well in Ohio in search of oil, and had at the proper time lowered a number of nitro-glycerin shells into the hole to be exploded, one of them stuck about twenty-five feet below the surface, a fact that was not, however, known until afterward.

There was a tremendous gush of oil, the flow being so strong that the derrick was deluged from top to bottom. Apparently it was the biggest well in the history of the oil business, and the firm that was doing the drilling naturally exulted at the prospect of a fortune.

But their joy was short-lived. The Buckeye Pipe Line Company's eight-inch pipe, through which six thousand barrels of oil passed each day,

suddenly shut down. An investigation was begun, and before many hours it was found that the new well had been drilled close to the pipe, which had been broken by the explosion, and the oil, which seemed to come from the well, really came from the pipe line. This ended the career of the biggest gusher known.

A Real Grouch.

THERE is in Washington an old "grouch" whose son was graduated from Yale. When the young man came home at the end of his first term, he exulted in the fact that he stood next to the head of his class. But the old gentleman was not satisfied.

"Next to the head!" he exclaimed. "What do you mean?" "I'd like to know what you think I'm sending you to college for? Next to the head! Why aren't you at the head, where you ought to be?"

At this the son was much crestfallen, but upon his return he went about his work with such ambition that at the end of the term he found himself in the coveted place. When he went home that year he felt very proud. It would be great news for the old man.

When the announcement was made, the father contemplated his son for a few minutes in silence; then, with a shrug, he remarked,

"At the head of the class, eh? Well, that's a fine commentary on Yale University!"—Washington Post.

What good does it do to know that behind the darkest cloud the sun is shining, if you haven't an umbrella at the time?

Don't make love to the girl across the street simply on the theory of opposites.

There are many different kinds of liars. Some men tell fish stories, and some rave about classical music.



POORLY BALANCED.
Ah Wilf Spills Things.—Toronto World.



MODEL NO 75

Fashion-Craft Clothes

CUT on conservative lines — yet
having the style and individuality
that gives distinction.

A suitable model which may be worn
acceptably by men in any branch of
the commercial world—

An all round good style, with every
point well looked after, to produce
results. Made in all classes of materials.

Priced from \$15. to \$30.

Shops of

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TORONTO SHOPS

22 King St. West - P. Bellinger, Prop.
102-104 Yonge St. - Herb Irving, Mgr.
426 Yonge St. - Stewart Price, Mgr.

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PERRIN GLOVES

STYLE, FIT, DURABILITY



Sold
Everywhere



We have pleasure in announcing
the arrival of our
Fall and Winter Importations.
which are now ready for inspection.
Those wishing to see them while the
stock is complete are invited to call
at as early a date as possible.
Selections from our exclusive patterns of
Suits or Overcoatings
can be made now and the order filled
when goods are required.

Bilton Bros. Limited

69 King Street West, Toronto.



Cooked in Our Kitchen—Served in Your Home

Clark's Pork and Beans owe their toothsome, mealy flavor to the fact that our cooks have been preparing them for years—just Pork and Beans, with a delicate slice of fat-and-lean pork cooked with Chili Sauce. And we do know how to cook them to get perfect results.

Clark's Pork and Beans

are selected with the greatest care. They have a delightful, appetizing flavor all their own—a treat for any meal. Yes, indeed. When you are at your wit's end for something new for dinner, get a can of Clark's Pork and Beans, and "simply warm and serve."

Sold by grocers, butchers and provision dealers.

Prepared by WM. CLARK, Montreal



Queens Royal Hotel

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE CANADA

NOW OPEN

Golf links and tennis courts in perfect condition. Delightful bathing, boating and fishing at Canada's coolest summer resort.

International Tennis Tournament on August 28th

NEW HOTEL KASTEL

"The Finest Restaurant of its kind in Canada"

344 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal
"On the Wrong Side of the Street"

FOR SALE AT MUSKOKA

COMPLETED SUMMER HOME

Opposite the Royal Muskoka Hotel on Lake Rosseau, two beautiful wooded islands, 15 and 3 acres respectively, comprising main house, lodge, log cabin, completely furnished; two baths and toilets, two gasoline launches and houses, bathing pavilion, gas and running water in every room (city plumbing), up-to-date sewage disposal plant, canoes, row boats, vegetable garden, etc. Opportunity for purchaser to obtain this property at low price.

For particulars and inspection apply P. V. HEINTZ, Monrovia, P.O., Lake Rosseau, Muskoka, Ontario.

Daniel Stone

THE LEADING UNDERTAKER

82 West Bloor St. TELEPHONE NORTH 28

Births, Marriages, Deaths.

BIRTHS.

COWAN.—At 9 Oaklands Avenue, on Wednesday, September 4th, 1911, to Lieut.-Col. W. and Mrs. Cowan, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FOX-ROSS.—At "Hakateri," 262 Roncesvalles Ave., Toronto, on Monday, Sept. 4th, 1911, by Rev. Wm. McDonagh, D.D., (brother-in-law of the bride) Jean Muir Ross, daughter of the late Robert Ross of Ayr, to Mr. George Smith Fox, of Toronto.

WARREN-MCKINNON.—At the home of the bride's mother, Glenora, Ont., Aug. 20th, 1911, by the Rev. Dr. Weir, assisted by the Rev. Dr. W. E. Norton, Toronto, and the Rev. Dr. MacDonald, Glenora, Jessie C. McKinnon, daughter of the late Rev. and Mrs. Neil McKinnon, Glenora, to John M. Warren, Toronto, son of the late John Warren, Acton, Ont.

DEATHS.

LEATON.—At Port Rowan, on September 5th, 1911, Frances Susannah Leaton, relict of the late Col. S. T. Mabey, in her 81st year. Funeral at Port Rowan on Thursday at 3 o'clock.

ALL WOOL OVERCOAT TO MEASURE \$9.25

CARRIAGE AND DUTY PAID.

Most Wonderful Tailoring

Creation of the Century.

Perfect Style, Perfect Cut.

Perfect Finish, Perfectly Trimmed.

Curzon Bros., the famous London

tailors, are making the above wonderful offer as a special inducement

to those resident in Canada who have

not been in the habit of purchasing

their clothing from the Old

Country, the only sensible method of

purchase available to those resident in

Britain's Colonies. The Mother

Country specialises in clothes

production, and we

specialise in the home

country's speciality.

Curzon Bros. know

what tailoring is. Why not avail

yourself of our knowledge.

"There's Comfort in the Curzon Cut."

SEND POST CARD FOR FREE PATTERNS

which will be forwarded free from

our distributing Agents in Canada, as

below. Together with patterns we

send you fashion-plates and complete

instructions for accurate self-measure-

ment and tape measure. We fit you,

no matter where you live, or refund the

full amount of your purchase money.

ONE SILVER AND TWO GOLD

MEDAL AWARDS.

Read our unique list of unsolicited testi-

monials: \$20,000 forfeited if not

absolutely genuine.

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TO MEASURE \$9.25.

Address for Patterns:

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(Dept. 15) 74/76 Church St., Toronto, Ontario.

CURZON BROS.

Co. in Curzon

The World's Measure Tailors.

80/82 CITY ROAD,

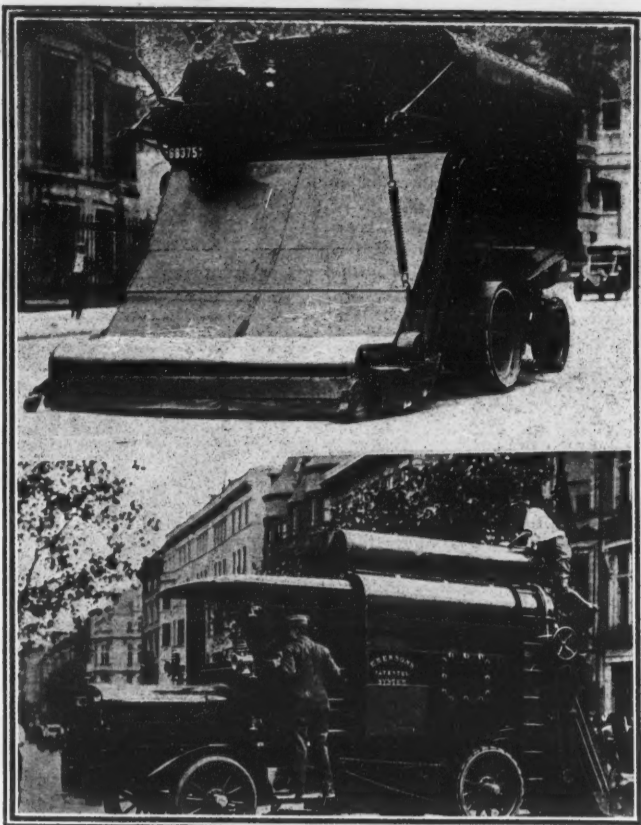
also Pembroke House,

188 & 188 Oxford St., London, Eng.

Please mention this paper.

Everything in Readiness at Thorncliffe Park.

EVERYTHING is in readiness at Thorncliffe Park for Saturday, the 9th. A prominent horseman, who has been a visitor to the city from across the water, in viewing the course and grounds the other day, remarked that the situation was ideal and quite English in view and character. The programme consists of 6 races, including two steeplechases, one of which, the Chester Steeplechase, Mr. H. C. Tomlin has presented a very fine challenge cup, and the entries received should make some



AUTOMOBILE STREET SWEEPER IN NEW YORK.
For the first time in daylight the new gasoline-propelled street cleaners were tried out recently. The automobile sweeps are a combination of vacuum cleaners, scrubbing brushes and sweepers. Besides loosening up the dirt in the streets as they go along, they pick it up and store it in great tanks with a capacity of from six to eleven cubic yards, which, when filled, are driven to the dumps and automatically emptied into the waiting scows.
Underwood and Underwood, New York.

keenly contested racing. Last year at the initial meeting some 900 people witnessed the sport and enjoyed it to the fullest. Motors and other vehicles may reach Thorncliffe by way of Moore Park to the second concession and thence east through Mr. Lee's property to the track. A special Canadian Northern Ontario train will leave Queen and Don station at 2 p.m. sharp, returning after the last race. Badges (50c) may be obtained at Tyrrel's and the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway ticket office, King and Toronto streets, and also at the gates.

The following are the officials of the day:—

Judges—Francis Nelson, J. J.

Dixon, D. King Smith, M.D.

Stewards—A. W. Smith, D. L.

McCarthy, H. J. P. Good.

Timers—Jas. G. Worts, Scott

Walde.

Starters—Jos. Doane, T. A. Crow.

OF INTEREST TO TRAVELERS.

Trains leave Toronto daily via

Grand Trunk Railway System for principal points in Canada and United States as follows:—9 a.m., 4.32 and 6.10 p.m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York; 7.15 and 9 a.m., 8.30 and 10.30 p.m. daily for Montreal, Quebec, Boston, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. 8 a.m., 4.40 and 11 p.m. for London, Detroit, Chicago and points in Western Canada and the United States. Smooth road-bed, double-track line, palatial Pullman sleepers, excellent dining car service and courteous servants are features of the Grand Trunk Railway System.

She had written on the blackboard the sentence: "The toast was drank in silence," and turned to her class for them to discover the mistake.

Little Benny Sheridan waved his hand frantically, and going to the board scrawled the correction: "The toast was eaten in silence."

The disadvantage about building a castle in the air is that you can't raise anything on a mortgage.

When buying your coffee don't merely say "A pound of best Coffee"—Specify

Seal Brand Coffee

It costs no more than inferior grades and our reputation is behind it.
Packed in 1 and 2 pound cans only.
CHASE AND SANBORN, - MONTREAL



THERE are special features in The Slater Shoe—and special Slater Shoes for special feet.

Slater Arch-Support Shoe

Here's a shoe that is helpful and remedial for weak and fallen arches.

It relieves aching muscles, restores spring to the step.

The steel arch shank is constructed on correct anatomical principles.

This steel arch is made into the Slater Shoe for men and women—in all sizes.

Sold nowhere else but in Slater Shoe stores and agencies.

C. C. CUMMINGS, Limited, 117½ Yonge St., Toronto

HUMBER VALLEY SURVEYS

Baby Point Sub-division



View of Baby Point from West Bank of Humber.

First sub-division of the Humber Valley surveys to be offered for sale.

Water mains, gas mains and electric light now laid to the entrance of the property.

Sewerage system being pushed forward by the City Engineer's Department.

Sub-division contains 290 lots having a total street frontage of 20,000 feet.

Prices run from \$18 to \$50 per foot frontage.

Restrictions on each lot to insure character as well as cost of building.

Handsome stone gateway already constructed at main entrance.

For Plans, Prices and Particulars apply

Facts re Baby Point Sub-division

Streets graded and graveled, and other improvements will be put in.

Humber Valley will be the residential area of Toronto.

Boating extends from the lake two miles or more to Bloor street.

The Baby Sub-division is about ten minutes' walk from the Bloor street landing of the "Old Mill."

The property is well wooded and has over 5,000 feet of river view. It is 100 feet above the level of the stream.

Light sandy soil with best possible natural drainage.

The whole district is well restricted from factories, and from stores, except in special shopping districts reserved.

All street corners rounded, and streets varying from 66 to 100 feet wide will be laid out as required to serve the whole district.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, 22 KING STREET EAST

"YE OLDE FIRME"
HEINTZMAN & CO. LTD.

If you place musical worth above every other consideration when buying a piano, your choice will be a

HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO

There's no piano where tone quality is so strongly in evidence, and for this reason has received the unqualified endorsement of the world's greatest artists.

Be satisfied with none other.

Piano Salon: 193-195-197
Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

English and American Audiences

By DANIEL FROHMAN

THE difference between a London gallery and an American one is so great that it is remarkable. The cheaper prices in a London theatre are divided as follows:—in the top gallery, a large amphitheatre, the price is twenty-five cents. Down stairs, on what we call the orchestra floor, located in the rear of the "stalls," or 200 seats, is what they call the pit, where the prices are sixty-two and one-half cents. The entrance to both gallery and pit is completely separated from the stalls and the dress circle (first balcony). In these two places no seats are reserved. The law first come, first served has been the rule of English theatres since the days of Shakespeare. Even in the days of Elizabeth there were no reserved tickets. The swells used to send their servants and footmen to occupy places until their master arrived, when they were relegated to the gallery. Many times London managers have sought to break the custom by selling the cheaper places in advance, but it has always resulted in violent objection, almost to the verge of riot. The English prefer to stand in a long line for hours, in all sorts of weather, rather than submit to the American method of reserving, without extra cost, places in advance. Sir Henry Irving and other English managers have been defeated in their project to change this custom every time they sought to alter it, as they thought, for the greater convenience of the masses. On the occasions of special performances, long lines of waiting purchasers have stood in place forty-four hours. Ellen Terry and Mrs. Langtry and others have on occasions supplied the crowds with tea and muffins. Many bring stools and maintain their long and rigid vigil until the opening of the doors. In several theatres they have made a slight innovation on this custom by charging an extra price for an advance admission, but it has not been found to meet with general favor and so this extraordinary custom holds to this day. Nor will the public submit without violent resentment to any change in prices. The British public regards the pit and the gallery as their vested and inherited right, that it is the sanctuary from which they have the right to express their approval or objection to the play, and that the drama has been made and created largely for their delectation. So interested is the British public in the theatre, when the theatre offers them acceptable plays (which it often does not) that there are many "first night" organizations in London who make it a point of attending all important first performances. There is "The Gallery Club," the "O.P. Club," the "First Nighters"—all of them occupying a bunch of seats in the gallery, and sad is the fate of play or author that does not come up to their standard. It is among them that authors, who, mistaking sometimes apparently well-intended applause at the end of a play, receive their derisive "booing." It is what is called "baiting an author." They do not spare even the favorite star or manager, who on such fateful occasions as a disappointing first night, comes forward to try to stem the tumult; but even he, too, is often shouted down.

A few years ago Sir Charles Wyndham, the best and most popular comedian in England, encountered such an experience; but he faced the mob until they had apparently exhausted their outcries, and he won their silence by his brave manner, and their applause by his speech. In this general hubbub the pit usually sides with the gallery and thus there is presented a conflict of audible opinion between these and the better behaved occupants of the stalls and dress circle.

But they are equally enthusiastic in the case of a success, and applause is loud and long continued when the results have been satisfactory. To show the influence and power of the pit we need only recall the famous "O.P. Riots" at the Haymarket Theatre early in the last century, when, owing to the expense of his entertainment, John Phillip Kemble raised the prices. This was objected to so violently that scenes of such disorder and riot ensued in the theatre that the performance could not be enjoyed. This tumult was continued night after night for eight days, and I re-serve-fifty nights, the actors merely going through their parts but always failing to secure attention or interest until, in the end, the management was compelled to compromise, and a revision of prices was established to the satisfaction of the "pitties" and others.

One can see what a significant factor the gallery in London is on

"FINE IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS"

The best from the leading factories in Cuba can always be had in perfect condition in any of our stores.

"Special selections packed 'BOITE NATURE' a specialty."

4 Stores: **A. CLUBB & SONS**

5 King St. West

262 Yonge St.

445 Yonge St.

472 Spadina Ave.

Grand Trunk Railway System

Most Direct Route to the "Highlands of Ontario"

Orillia and Couchiching, Muskoka Lakes
Lake of Bays, Maganetawan River, Algonquin National Park
Temagami, Georgian Bay, Kawartha Lakes

Spend Your Summer Holidays at One of These Delightful Spots



Finest summer playgrounds in America. Good hotel accommodations at moderate cost. The lover of outdoors will find here in abundance all things which make roughing it desirable. Select the locality that will afford you the greatest amount of enjoyment and send for free map folders, beautifully illustrated, describing these out of the ordinary resorts.

All this recreation paradise only one night away from the leading cities of the United States, via the Grand Trunk. Palatial trains provide every travel luxury to your destination. Address—

A. E. DUFF, District Passenger Agent, TORONTO.
J. QUINLAN, District Passenger Agent, MONTREAL.
W. E. DAVIS, Pass. Traffic Manager, Montreal
G. T. BELL, Asst. Pass. Traffic Manager, Montreal
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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

"That's the Razor for Me!"



A shave or two with his new GILLETTE Safety Razor, and a man wonders why he worried along without one for so long.

Maximum Comfort—the GILLETTE, used with the Angle Stroke, slips lightly through the stiffest beard with never a pull, never a gash. Leaves the face smooth, cool and refreshed.

Minimum Trouble—no honing, no stropping, no painful manoeuvring round the awkward corners of your face. You simply pick up the GILLETTE and SHAVE, whether it's the thousandth time you've used it or the first.

Why deny yourself any longer? Your druggist, your jeweler, your hardware dealer or your haberdasher can supply you.

The Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited
Office and Factory: 63 St. Alexander Street, Montreal.

Offices also in New York, Chicago, London, Hong Kong and Shanghai, China.
Factories in Montreal, Boston, Leicester, Berlin and Paris.



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Now Perfected—The Best on the Market!

TRY IT

John Labatt, Ltd.
LONDON, ONT.

THE SHERBROOKE CIGAR CO'S

7-20-4

PURE HAVANA FILLED

SHERBROOKE QUE.

TEACHER'S

The Highest virtue that can be claimed for a beverage is PURITY.

Of Scotch Whisky Brands there are few that can, with so much justification, claim absolute purity as can **TEACHER'S**. Matured in wood, and mellowed by age.

Geo. J. Foy, Limited, Toronto, Can.
Ottawa Wine Vault Co., Ottawa, Can.

And Retailed in Toronto by
THE WM. MARA CO.



such an occasion when author and manager sit trembling on the verge. There is no false enthusiasm, a favorable verdict on a first night of this kind means at once a long run; for the gallery and pit represent the impressions of the general public. It is evident therefore what the loss of such patronage means. When Sir Henry Irving played his many tours in this country he was always insistent that the prices of seats in the gallery should be made most reasonable, no matter how expensive seats were down stairs. He wanted that eager, enthusiastic and demonstrative audience in the gallery to appeal to.

What a contrast is afforded by the character and conduct of our gallery denizens. Here is applause, ap-

proval, but no serious acts of disorder or condemnation. But the failure of a play is marked by empty houses. In America the gallery is not so necessary to the success of a play as it is in London, for our orchestra floors are not divided between two such extreme prices as prevail in England; and a play can draw a great deal of money even without the cheaper seats. But it is nevertheless a fact that the absence of a gallery makes considerable difference with the manner in which a play is acted, for the actors derive inspiration and enthusiasm in proportion as the audience is enthusiastic and inspiring. And in these days when so much is said for and against the stage, when it is denied that the stage is doing the best in supplying

worthy plays for home consumption, in contrast to other and lower forms of entertainment, it is worth considering that managers should make sturdy efforts by their plays and their prices to interest the masses.

"There seems to be a penalty provided for everything but stealing a man's daughter!" "There's a penalty for that, too." "I'd like to know what it is?" "Hard labor for life."

"How I wish," moaned the half-starved moth,
"I had a political pull!
I haven't had a square meal for years
On account of the tariff on wool!"

Woman is the light of man's life, either as a beacon or a danger signal.



AMERICA'S CROSS COUNTRY BIRD MAN.

Henry N. Atwood, who recently broke all records for long distance flying in a flight from St. Louis to Long Island.

Underwood and Underwood, New York.



A MARTYR OF AVIATION.

St. Croix Johnstone, who was recently killed in his Moisant machine at Chicago.



SUCH is the power to additional d Thursday, t added to the ada by the Canadian L Montreal.

Unusual new service, so many diff the present. since the Ca the "Robert tions, and o the waters o had been o Robert, fro lease is subj ostensibly fo power in l these was a the company company to tiveness of is doubtful. cancellation.

The com obtaining th ment of th empties into ered opposi This opposi Mr. Robert legal diffic ectly connec practically electric cur given too m doubt, woul present ins mentioned, of oppositi of stock in naturally a quietly into their own.

In this of semi-par of the Mo Canadian I The Street cline, and be given it that time, withstandi Power Co. turning on Montreal, stock stand the record.

On the Power Co. ent parts o money. Ma president a the button test, it was speech exp third gene

This m the Mont developed 13 Canal, im Canal, it canal, the into dis-us of the Mo Power de ment of v elopment vision of whole att past, has St. Lawr interests ice proble Unlike Gibbon d where the ume of w enormous ment prom will mean plans com and there 100,000 h. Meant

gether wi Roberts a terially in gratulation and vicin rates, wh Montreal, opposition which the battle me

THE p Co. fear of actually sibly it n as a psy upon cou causes m addition by a con in a posi



SUCH is the importance of the utilization of hydraulic power to Canada that the turning on of each large additional development is deserving of comment. On Thursday, the last day of August, some 15,000 h.p. was added to the sum total of hydraulic development in Canada by the turning on of the water at the plant of the Canadian Light and Power Co., some 27 miles from Montreal.

Unusual interest attaches to the inauguration of the new service, for the reason that the company encountered so many difficulties from the time it was organized up to the present. It must now be somewhere about three years since the Canadian Light and Power Co. took over from the "Robert Syndicate" the rights, within certain limitations, and on a rental of \$12,000 per year, to the use of the waters of the old Beauharnois Canal. These rights had been obtained a few years previously by Mr. E. A. Robert, from the Liberal Government, at Ottawa. The lease is subject to certain conditions which were imposed ostensibly for the purpose of protecting the consumers of power in Montreal and contiguous districts. Among these was a stipulation, the object of which was to hinder the company from making an arrangement with any other company to advance the rates on the public. The effectiveness of this or any legal stipulation of this character is doubtful. However, the penalty for infringing it is the cancellation of the lease.

The company experienced a great deal of difficulty in obtaining the necessary finances to carry out the development of the power site at the point where the canal empties into the St. Lawrence. At every turn it encountered opposition from other financial factors in Montreal. This opposition was possibly to some extent personal. Mr. Robert having, on a previous occasion, had certain legal difficulties with the company, or with interests directly connected with the company, which heretofore had practically had a monopoly in supplying Montreal with electric current. This reason, however, should not be given too much emphasis, as financial considerations, no doubt, would come first under any circumstances. In the present instance there were, in addition to the reasons mentioned, financial interests that also dictated the policy of opposition, inasmuch as the owners of large quantities of stock in the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co. were naturally adverse to permitting competition to walk quietly into the field which hitherto had been practically their own.

In this connection, it is interesting to recall the feeling of semi-panic which possessed many of the shareholders of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co. when the Canadian Light and Power proposition was first mooted. The Street would not purchase "Power" except at a decline, and there is little doubt that much support had to be given it to keep it from selling down to low levels. At that time, "Power" was somewhere around par. Notwithstanding this, to-day, after the Canadian Light and Power Co. has overcome obstacles and has succeeded in turning on its hydraulic power and transmitting it to Montreal, the price of Montreal Light, Heat and Power stock stands at 162, which is very near the record price—the record having been reached only a few months ago.

On the last day of August, the Canadian Light and Power Co. invited a large group of financiers from different parts of Canada to be present at the inaugural ceremony. Madame Robert, wife of Mr. E. A. Robert, vice-president and general manager of the company, touched the button and the wheels spun around, developing on the test, it was stated, 15,000 h.p. This, as Mr. Robert in a speech explained, would be added to shortly when the third generator is installed.

This makes the second development in this vicinity, the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co. having developed 15,000 h.p. at the discharge of the Soulanges Canal, immediately across the river. The Soulanges Canal, it may be said, is the larger and more modern canal, the completion of which put the Beauharnois Canal into dis-use. A little above the Soulanges development of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co., on the same side of the river, being opposite the Canadian Light and Power development, is the site of the proposed development of Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon. Plans for this development are now being carried out under the supervision of Mr. Henry Holgate, C.E., who is devoting his whole attention to the matter, and who, for many years past, has made a study of water power conditions in the St. Lawrence, more especially in connection with the interests of navigation and the elimination of the frazil ice problem in power development.

Unlike the other two developments, however, the McGibbon development will take place in the river itself, where the Cedar Rapids take a sudden drop and the volume of water in the river may be depended upon to give enormous and constant power. Plans for this development promise 50,000 h.p. on the first installation. This will mean that in the vicinity of the Cedars the three plans combined will be producing not less than 80,000 h.p., and there is no question that considerably in excess of 100,000 h.p. will be developed eventually.

Meantime, the Canadian Light and Power Co., together with President Wilson and Vice-President E. A. Roberts and Mr. J. W. McConnell, who assisted so materially in the financing of the project, are due for congratulations, as are also the users of power in Montreal and vicinity. There is little doubt that the decreases in rates, which have been granted by the old concern in Montreal, were only granted because of the threatened opposition from the Canadian company and the necessity which thus arose for the Montreal company to make the battle merry for the intruder.

THE price at which the stock of the Montreal Power Co. is selling on the exchanges indicates that the fear of competition is not so great as it was before it actually developed. This is not easy to account for. Possibly it may be due in part to what might be referred to as a psychological cause, it having been demonstrated upon countless occasions that the anticipation of danger causes more consternation than its actual presence. In addition to this, however, the Montreal Power Co. has, by a contract with the Shawinigan Company, placed itself in a position to obtain all the power it may need for years

to come, and at a low cost. Also, since the early scare over the opposition from the Canadian company, it has succeeded in closing a contract with the city for the lighting of the streets. This has eight years or more to run, to enter into competition with direct coal heating. Or, if

The most interesting phase of the question, and one which will appeal to all parts of Canada in this growing period, is the faith which these power concerns are showing in the future of the country. Take the case of Montreal as an instance. In addition to about 100,000 h.p. of steam development, the city has for some time been making use of, say, 60,000 hydraulic h.p. With the addition of the power turned on at the end of August, a total consumption of 75,000 h.p. is now going on in the city and vicinity. If my recollection is correct, the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co. has arranged to get 40,000 h.p. additional from the Shawinigan Company. The Canadian Company claims that it will shortly add to its output. Inside of two or three years, the D. Lorne McGibbon plant should be nearly ready to deliver 50,000 h.p. from the Cedar Rapids. The significance of all this cannot well be overestimated. It means that something will have to take place to use up all this power, because great big concerns such as these are not going to develop power and not use it. Besides, the whole world is looking for power—cheap power, that is. The coal fields are being exhausted more or less quickly; and besides there is a better use for coal than turning it into power. It can more economically be turned into heat. It has this field all to itself, so far, the expense of heating by means of electricity being as yet too great to enable hydraulic plants to enter into competition with direct coal heating. Or, if

and G.T.R. managements have already taken the matter up in Montreal and have given their decision that the work will not be undertaken just now. But the pressure of public opinion will compel action. In certain of the States to the south of the border, as recently stated by the Dominion Coal Co., the burning of dirty soft coal is no longer allowed. It will not be long now till it will not be allowed in Canadian cities either. Along with it will be grouped the disadvantages and annoyances arising from the operation in the cities of railway trains using coal as a motive power. All of this is bound to cease as soon as the excess of hydraulic power occasions lower rates and an intelligent public spirit is developed which will not be denied.

THE duty lies upon every Canadian to quit this petty, hypocritical flag-talk and get down to the essentials of loyalty and patriotism. The important thing is not whether these waterfalls and natural resources fall into the hands of Americans or Canadians; it is that they fall into the hands of neither. It is that if their ownership be allowed to fall into the hands of any private individual or company, nothing on the face of this green earth can prevent them, actually or in effect, changing hands. There is neither nationality nor patriotism in ownership, because ownership can be and constantly is, being transferred. Therefore, it is for us to make it impossible that ownership of natural resources can ever be vested otherwise than in the State—just as is now the case with the forests and waterfalls in the province of Quebec. But we must take just one step more to reach the goal towards which these advances are being made.



COMPETITION BRINGS DOWN THE COST OF POWER TO MONTREAL CONSUMERS.

Above is a view of Cedar Rapids at St. Timothee, Que., where the Canadian Light and Power Company has harnessed the St. Lawrence and inaugurated electrical power development on a large scale. The magnificent new plant started operating on the last day of August. The right-hand corner photograph is one of the main generators at the power house. The other shows the main switchboard in the Montreal terminal.

you like to put it the other way, the cheapness of developing electricity for power and light puts coal out of the running for those purposes. So, coal has its field all to itself, and so has water power.

The question is, where is this demand for the power which can be developed from Canada's waterways system to come from?

That, of course, only the future can answer. Meantime, look at the map and see if, from a theoretical standpoint, at least, it would not seem as though—other things being equal—the most favorable situation on the North American Continent for an industry would be right along the big waterway which enters at the Gulf of St. Lawrence and ends at the western extremity of Lake Superior? That is, one of the essentials to a successful industry is ease of transportation. So, we seek the great rivers and lakes. Ours run east and west—east from where the sun rises, from the older civilization and from where manufacture has reached its highest development; west, to the cheap land and the free land whither flock the poor and oppressed, there to "mine" out the wheat and the cattle and send them back home along the great waterway in exchange for the products which are best produced in the east. Yet, what per cent. of the manufacturing establishments of North America are situated along this great waterway? Small enough, I trow. But down there, away from the St. Lawrence, on the other side of the boundary, are factories on streams which you have to get a large map to discover, and which fail in summer to deliver their burden, so that the wheels stand idle. And yet these factories are not local. In them is manufactured goods for all the world. Not there, but here, is the place for such factories. On the banks of the big waterway where power is plenty and where may come the commercial navy of the world no matter what the drought, here is their place.

If Canada could make with the people to the South a commercial treaty which would go far beyond reciprocity, so that industrial development would meet no barrier, but would follow the lines of least resistance, unopposed, the industry which would pass this world's highway by for the isolation of a New England State would be doomed from the start to thrive as best it might upon a purely local trade. This, however, is a far call from the present situation, and it is for the present, or the immediate future, that practical men plan. It must be, therefore, that the men who are developing the Canadian water-powers look for a growth to take place within Canada, notwithstanding trade treaties, which will occasion a demand for the current they are preparing to supply. In the cities, no doubt, much demand will arise ere long from the electrification of the terminals of the great railways, and it may be this very desirable end will be hastened in Montreal—as well as in Toronto and other places—by the large supply of power which promises to be available during the coming few years. It is also quite conceivable that in our time trains will be drawn along the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers and along Lake Ontario and further west by the current which may be so readily developed from the waterfalls abounding within commercial distance along the route. The complete programme is not a probability of the near future, but the electrification of terminals in cities is even now being thrust upon us. In Montreal and Toronto it is being spoken of. The C.P.R.

We must see to it that the advantages which we hoped to gain in abolishing the sale of natural resources are not lost to us in the lease. The lease must not be for a lifetime at to-day's rental. It must be upon such terms that the rental will always be the right rental. Then we will really have conserved to the people of Canada their heritage.

Let no one stir you up and blind your eyes with this talk about the danger of the foreigner looting the resources of this country. Ask this self-styled patriot why he does not make it that no one can loot it—not even the Canadian. I unhesitatingly assert that seventy-five per cent. of the time the man who singles the foreigner out for denunciation is looking for a chance to loot the natural resources of the country himself. He does not want the Government to sell the natural resources to the foreigner because he himself wants to get hold of them. Then he will sell to the first foreigner who offers him a sufficient profit. He wants to work you up against the foreigner so that he may rob you himself while you are watching the other fellow. And he does all this in the sacred name of patriotism. The admittance of the foreigner into the game would at least create more competition for the swag, if you are bound to let someone have it. But don't let anyone have it. More especially keep your eye on the man who prates about patriotism on the hustings. He may be all right, but he will stand watching. Ask him what he himself proposes to do about the sale of natural resources. If he is determined to permit them to be alienated at all from the Crown, then throw him out of the hall, because he's either a hot-air artist or he's after the swag himself, and doesn't want any competition over it.

Economist.

A Million Dollars From the Public

From time to time the "New York Curb" has published articles dealing with the financial exploits of Charles Y. Stoneham and Merrill A. Teague. In a recent issue, this journal tells the story in the following language:

IT was real mean of our esteemed journalistic friend, Mr. Louis Guenther, of the Financial World, to suggest that the Post Office Department deprive Stoneham's Copper Curb and Mining Outlook of the privileges of second-class mail matter. What if it is a "house organ," and the vehicle for the exploitation of Stoneham's wares? Isn't he a privileged character and licensed to print what he wants to in his own paper, and give it cheap second-class mail circulation to his patrons?

Of course he is. Hasn't he demonstrated influence with the department on sundry and divers occasions? And when in brighter light than during his remarkable campaign in Calaveras, which is said to have netted him \$300,000 profit? That was a lally cooler, and well proves the claim that there is a new one born every minute.

The story of Calaveras is of such keen relish that it will bear re-telling. It might also be interesting to Mr. Frank Hitchcock, of Washington, who likes that kind of reading, I am told.

Calaveras was an old California copper mine, located about 40 miles back of Stockton, in the Sierra foothills. It had laid dormant for a generation. Some enterprising citizens resurrected the old hulk, and launched it upon the long-suffering Boston market with a share capital of \$5,000,000 and a bonded debt of above \$500,000. A syndicate was formed to float a big block of the stock, and Charles A. Stoneham was made its manager. Boston was selected as the best place to distribute the goods. Stoneham's New York office was headquarters, however, and operations were directed from there.

WHAT TEAGUE SAID.

The stock was jacked up to about \$11 a share, and while this was going on, Stoneham sent his trusty penman, Merrill A. Teague, to inspect (?) and report on the mine. For several weeks Teague pumped the columns of Stoneham's Copper Curb and Mining Outlook full of hot air about the wonderful Calaveras, describing it rapturously and repeatedly and with all the emphasis of capital letters as "THE GREATEST COPPER PROPOSITION IN THE WORLD TO-DAY." He told of the impregnable financial strength of the company, and in yards and yards of space in the Copper Curb and Mining Outlook, pictured Calaveras as one of the world's great producers. It would presently push Utah, Nevada Consolidated and the rest of the big fellows clear off the boards.

The mine had all the money it needed, and more.

The Stoneham syndicate was not so fortunately situated. It was money hungry, gluttonously hungry for the "kale." While Teague, in Stoneham's Outlook (going through the mails by the bale at regular newspaper rates), was trumpeting the glories of Calaveras, the syndicate was feeding the lambs the stock certificates on the Boston market to foolish New England lambs and to Stoneham's "sucker" mailing list. After a nice, ripe, juicy market had been developed for the stock around \$10 and \$11, the syndicate unloaded and the stock broke under \$2.

As before stated, Stoneham's share of the syndicate shearing is said to have been \$300,000. How much his associates received is not stated.

Soon after the finish of the syndicate campaign the Stoneham Teague organization lost interest in Calaveras, and before long the mine shut down. The stock sold off to \$1 a share and hung around that price for many months. It was a deader. The mine was re-opened a few weeks ago and the stock was jumped to \$2.25. It is back again to about \$1.

A RAW, RAW DEAL.

The campaign in Calaveras was about the rawest thing in mining flotation pulled off on any American mining market in years. Usually promoters of a stock-selling play try to excuse failure of prospectus promises, but in this case there was never a peep of simulated penitence or regret. The sucker money was hived away without as much as a "thank'e" to the contributors to the fool fund, although the sum total of the donation must have been \$1,000,000. It was a cold-blooded assessment on the public for at least that sum.

Stoneham's Copper, Curb and Mining Outlook began its wide-open booming of Calaveras in October of last year. The stock reached \$11 on the Boston market about the 1st of November. Two weeks later it was selling at \$7. In the issue of the Copper, Curb and Mining Outlook of November 9, right in the midst of the collapse of the boom (after the lemon had been squeezed and thrown away) there was published a nine-page "scream" on Calaveras under the blazoned name of Merrill A. Teague—20,000 words devoted to an almost hysterical glorification of the mine, present and future. The dictionary was exhausted in trying to find words strong enough to present the beautiful story of "the World's Greatest Copper Mine."

Almost before you could turn around, Calaveras was kicked into the street by its sponsors, a disconsolate and homeless orphan. The Copper, Curb and Mining Outlook shed a few bucketsful of crocodile tears over the market catastrophe, and that was all there was to it. The shorn lambs let out long and lingering bleats, and that was as far as they got.

So far as known, this amazing publicity stunt in the Copper, Curb and Mining Outlook entirely escaped the vigilance of the Post Office sleuths at the time. Leastwise, the publication still holds its place in the list of papers entitled to second class mail rates. The statute of limitations has not run against the Calaveras offence, however.

The Crow's Nest Coal Company will probably not resume operations until after the Dominion elections.

Safe Investments

Municipal debentures constitute one of the safest and most attractive forms of investment. They combine absolute safety of principal and a good return of income.

We give herewith a short list of municipal debentures which we can thoroughly recommend:

- City of Toronto, Ont., 4 1/2 %
- City of Vancouver, B.C., 4 %
- City of Brantford, Ont., 4 1/2 %
- City of Belleville, Ont., 4 1/2 %
- City of Revelstoke, B.C., 5 %
- Town of Smith's Falls, Ont., 5 %

At present prices these debentures yield rates of interest ranging from 4 1/2 % to well over 5 %. We will be pleased to give prices and full particulars upon request.

Emilius Jarvis & Co.
(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)
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THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA
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This Company, established in 1872, was the pioneer in introducing corporate suretyship on the American continent. Its bonds are accepted by the leading Banking, Railway, Commercial and Financial Corporations in the United States and Canada, many of which guarantee with their entire staff.

F. H. Deacon J. C. Fraser

Bond Offerings

Even bonds have their varying degrees of safety, stability and attractiveness as investments.

Old issues bear watching as business conditions change.

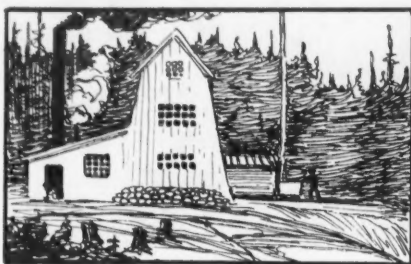
New issues need investigation from all standpoints before they can take their places as prime securities.

We keep a close watch on the bond market. As new bond issues are placed on the market we make individual investigation.

The results of this work are compiled in the form of lists which we issue about once a month and forward to our bond clients and those particularly interested in bonds.

May we not put your name on our mailing list for bond information? You will find it valuable—it will cost you nothing—obligate you to nothing.

F. H. Deacon & Co.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
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97 Bay Street Toronto, Canada



Gold and Dross

SOME time since a question came in to Gold and Dross respecting Port Mann, B.C., property. It appears that the writer of the communication had observed the advertisement published by the People's Trust Company of New Westminster, B.C., offering for sale town lots in Port Mann townsite, and asked Gold and Dross for an opinion.

Application was made from this office to the head office of the Canadian Northern Railway Land Department, where the information was given out that the Canadian Northern owned all the Port Mann, B.C., townsite, that none of it had so far been subdivided, that none of it would be put on the market till this fall, and that there were about seventeen Port Mann townsites now on the market, none of which were genuine. Acting on this information, Gold and Dross stated in short form what appeared to be the facts. The publication of the reference in SATURDAY NIGHT was followed by a communication from the Peoples Trust Company, drawing our attention to the fact that they held land within the townsite reserved by the C.N.R., and in fact that Canadian Northern agents had been after them to secure possession of a part of this property. Mr. Frank C. Cook, manager of the Peoples Trust Company, hands out a bouquet to Gold and Dross for the work it is doing, but submits that his company holds Port Mann, B.C., townsite property, and regards it as being a good buy.

On receipt of the communication from the company mentioned, a further application for information was made to the Canadian Northern Railway Company, with the result that the following communication has been received at this office:

Financial Editor, Toronto Saturday Night:

Dear Sir,—Referring to your letter to me of the 13th July, I now return the letter and plan enclosed therewith. Our people are prepared to admit that there is a small area within the limits of what is known as our Port Mann townsites, which they have not acquired, but we are unable to say, without having a proper search made, whether or not these lands are held by the People's Trust Company, Limited. Yours truly,

G. RUHL

From the above it would appear that the somewhat sweeping statement made originally by the C.N.R. people was misleading and inaccurate, so I am glad to take occasion to qualify the original Gold and Dross opinion by the above.

J. D., Toronto: So far as I know mortgages offered by the National Finance Co. of Toronto are all right.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., August 30, 1911.
Editor, Gold and Dross:

I shall be very much obliged if you can give me some information regarding the Autopress Co. of New York, who are said to have taken over the Canadian Co. I would like to know at what price the New York Co.'s stock is selling (preference), and if it pays a regular dividend.

R. I. R.

The last quotation at present available put the \$10 shares at some \$6.50 each. I believe this company does not pay a dividend, and its gobs of the ill-fated Canadian Autopress Co. won't help much towards that end.

G. B. B., Toronto: Send me more data concerning British Columbia Lumber Corporation.

Toronto, Ont., August 30, 1911.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am enclosing you literature from one James L. Hutchinson, of New York, sent to my wife in connection with Long Island land which he offers for sale, for your consideration. Who is this man Hutchinson, and why should it be necessary for him to appeal to the ladies and young girls of Canada to buy his lots? We also received another copy of this same dope addressed to a young lady who formerly lived at this address.

F. L. C.

I don't know James or his Long Island proposition. Only one thing is plain, which is that he is after our money. One by one the land tricksters are dropping into the net spread by the U.S. postal inspectors. If James is in this class, his time will doubtless come.

Oakville, Ont., 28 August, 1911.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Will you kindly inform me as to the value (if any) of the following, viz.:

- (1) The Trout Lake Cobalt Mining Co., of Montreal, issued by Benjamin Burland.
- (2) The Chibogomo & Gananza Mining Co., issued by Benjamin Burland.
- (3) The Desalbud Club, also a Burland affair.
- (4) The Montreal Reduction & Smelting Co. of Canada. "J. G." Observer Office, Chatham, Ont., is the referee of this, which has been, so the circular reads, "privately issued in England as a 'great personal favor, for a short time only'."
- (5) The Great West Townsite & Homestead Co., Ltd. Another Burland concern. Smith & Britton, Confederation Life Building, are the solicitors for this.
- (6) Is a \$100 share of the said Trout Lake Co. of any marketable value.

A. B. F.

Someone has evidently shaken the lemon tree vigorously in your direction. I do not think a first-class proposition is included in any of the above. Probably your best chance is in the Townsite Company, but I would hate to include that among my assets.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Kindly let me know what you think of Gold Platinum and Dredge Company as an investment?

M. D. L.

Quite an effective—if not an original—method of disposing of your estate before death.

Cando, Sask., August 10, 1911.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I would be very pleased if you would give me your opinion on shares in the Mother Lode Silver Mining Co., Ltd.

Earthquake development might give the shares value; at present they have none, except to yourself in an educative capacity.

F. G. M., London, Ont.:

There are a number of reasons why the purchase of shares in the coal company you name does not especially appeal to me. I understand the company is in good hands, and I have no reason to believe but that all moneys which come in from the sale of shares will be used to operate the company. I understand that upwards of \$200,000 has already been spent in this direction, and the company is getting along with the erection of its plant. It is worth while to turn to the report recently issued by Chairman Gordon of the Conciliation Board, appointed to adjust the strike differences between the western miners and operators. Chairman Gordon points out that out of 18 coal companies in the western districts, only four have ever paid

dividends, and these intermittently, while possibly two-thirds of the companies in the last two years have operated at a loss. The situation would appear to me to be that the coal company just starting out is surrounded by competitors who have been in business for many years, and who would naturally be in a much better position to get the trade than would a new company. In addition the broker who is selling the treasury stock of the company is also the vendor to the company of the properties for which he received 2,000,000 shares of stock.

Southampton, Ont., 1911.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I hold shares in the Tool Steel Co. supposed to be located in Port Hope. Could you tell me if it is running? Was I wise in taking shares in this concern?

A. Z.

I understand it is running, but your selection was not of the best, I fear. I will give you further details later.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I hold stock in Chino Inspiration, Ray & Miami Copper Co. mines, but at a higher price than now quoted. Do you advise selling now?

F. E. M.

Sell while you have a chance.

St. Mary's, Ont., August 21, 1911.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Can you tell me anything of the Canadian Goldfield Syndicate, Limited, whose offices in 1900 were at 131 St. James street, Montreal; J. C. Hodgson, secretary?

J. H.

Nothing in the least bit of an encouraging nature. This is a case where you lose.

Although the newspapers of the country have so far made no allusion to the fact, yet John D. Rockefeller has just retired beaten and most probably quite crestfallen from a financial deal which the oil magnate attempted. We have it on the authority of a communication sign'd by J. A. McClary, who is general manager of the Suburban Motor Transit Company of Jersey City, that Standard Oil representatives offered a large sum for 55 per cent. of the stock of the American Telegraph Typewriter Company, but were turned down. Why Mr. McClary wrote the letter making public the private business of the oil magnate, is not clear, but the American Telegraph Typewriter Company, which is pounding the public to buy stock, sends out McClary's letter. Not having acquired this stock, John D. will have to content himself in the future, as in the past, with drawing down fat oil dividends. He will get none from American Telegraph Typewriter.

A. C. G., Montreal: I fail to see any good reason why the company known as the Kinemacolor Company of Canada, which is formed to operate colored motion pictures, should give a bonus of two shares of common for every share of preferred purchased. The capital is \$1,000,000, and the company aims to pay ten per cent. Well, a few companies of this sort make good, and quite a few go to the wall. There is a risk in buying the stock.

Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 19, 1911.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Will you please advise me through your column whether you recommend Dome Lake Porcupine as a good purchase. I received some glowing literature regarding this property from a man named Teague, whom I do not know. Before investing I would thank you for your opinion regarding the property.

M. E. W.

The Teague in question is Merrill A. Teague, an old friend and business associate of Charles A. Stoneham and George Graham Rice. Teague floated into Toronto for the purpose of booming along the Stoneham business. Then he concluded to get into the game on his own hook. He got an option on a claim (Dome Lake Porcupine) and paid \$25,000 down, of someone else's money. Then he started out for England to float the same. It didn't float somehow or other—probably the weight of the names Teague, Stoneham and Rice was too much even for the British capitalist. In any event Teague couldn't raise the option money and the claim went back to the original owners. Teague is, I believe, at the present time in New York City. The Dome Lake Company is still in business, but I cannot recommend the shares as being a buy.

J. P., Regina, Sask.: The Gowganda Elkhorn mines has not yet placed itself in a position to make its shares of any real value. If you buy 1700 shares at thirty cents each you are simply taking a chance that in time Elkhorn will be a shipping property. Pioneer work is being done in Gowganda which is under many disabilities from a mining point of view.

The Canada Bread Company seems to have a rival, in the shape of the Ontario Bread Company, of Hamilton. Through the medium of a typewritten sheet of paper, signed also in typewriter by the Ontario Bread Company, all and sundry are informed that shares will be sold in this concern at the price of \$10 each, payable \$3 per week and \$1 a week thereafter until the ten-spot is safe and snug in the treasury. The following gives us a good line on the Ontario Bread Company, making it pretty clear that the author is probably not either a breadmaker or much of a business or financial man:

Have you thought how much interest you would receive on \$10 in the savings bank, it would amount to 40c. per year. The best bakers in Canada tell us that Bread can be made, delivered, and all expenses paid for 3 1/2c. per loaf. Now we will say that your family uses one loaf per day, that would be 35c. per year, leaving a profit over the actual cost of 3 1/2c. of \$5.47 1/2c. Now if you were a shareholder in the company the \$5.47 1/2c. would be yours. Where can you find a better investment for the \$10.00? "Just think of it." Can you think of a more legitimate and honest investment?

Montreal, Aug. 28, 1911.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Some time ago I was induced to buy some shares in Devlin mine, Montreal River. Do you think the prospects good?

M. A. C.

I have no definite recent information about this Montreal River proposition. The district is under many disadvantages. Devlin is very much of a gamble so far.

Heretofore we have all understood that any one who undertook to purchase stocks on margin did so with the full understanding that a market break of sufficient size would wipe out his deposit. Carlisle & Co., of No. 74 Broadway, New York, advertise in a booklet which is having some circulation in Canada, that they can guarantee insurance against such loss. Such a thing appears to be impossible, but I intend to read the booklet, and will later give an opinion on it.

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Capital \$4,000,000 | Reserve Fund \$5,000,000 | Total Assets \$92,000,000 |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|

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MONTREAL FINANCIAL



MONTREAL COTTON CO.
DIVIDES A
(WATER)-MELON.



MONTREAL, September 6, 1911.

THE incorporation of the Montreal Cottons, Limited, with a capital of \$10,000,000, draws attention to one of the most successfully conducted cotton manufacturing concerns in the Dominion of Canada and at the same time to the president of that concern. The Montreal Cotton Co. and its president, Mr. Samuel H. Ewing, are now referred to. The Montreal Cottons, Limited, is of course, only a new name for the Montreal Cotton Co., which has been doing business for the past thirty-eight years. The old company has been doing business under an issued capital of \$3,000,000, although an extra million was author-

all his glory, resplendent in his robes of state, while the highest-born or most distinguished of his vassals would approach in all humility and read the annual eulogy. Meanwhile the King would lend a critical ear and eye and if naught displeased him would, as a mark of favor, make suitable reply. Generally, both address and reply were prepared by a committee of statesmen and literary men in advance, and committed to writing, lest diplomatic errors be committed. Sometimes, when literary genius predominated, both address and reply were in verse of superior composition and knightly and heroic mould, and of such length as to cover pages of the official journal.

Alas that I should have to relate it, but there was generally a penalty to pay before King Cook could enjoy the pecuniary advantages of his barrel of coin. Here again is an analogy between the different classes of financiers. The millionaire "takes" his because he thinks he will be great and enjoy it. Then he gets it and finds it is just a masquerade with other millionaires shouldering him for first place. He wishes to heaven, half the time, that he had never cultivated a sensitive palate and had been level-headed enough to call a halt at moderate independence. Not so with King Cook. His coins, mayhap, were mixed in treacle; and so the old man also might be said to take the bitter with the sweet.

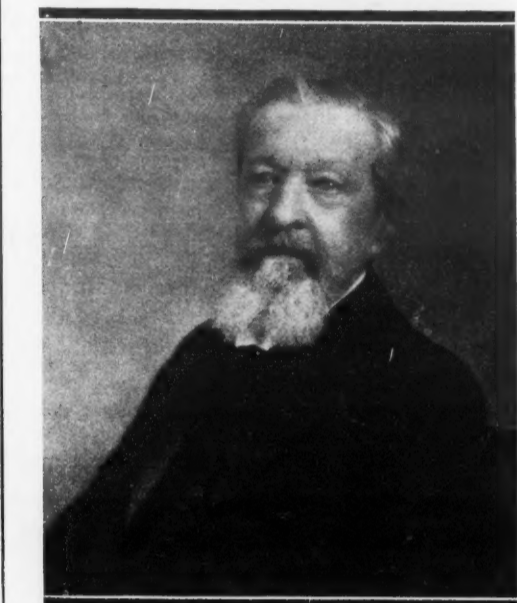
Those certainly were elaborate ceremonies which all true McGill men—and more especially by Medicos—looked upon with huge delight. The King held the office of what would have been janitor had he not been King. It was just another illustration that "the man makes the job." He occupied a peculiar position because he was a peculiar man. He was kind and stern, and for every other quality he possessed he also possessed the opposite. His post was of lowly nature, but he imposed his personality upon it and upon the students and the professors and the doctors and newspapermen, and he more or less ruled them all. And they, for their part, accepted the rule, partly in jest and partly in earnest. The students played pranks and then the old man would hold up the mails. Not a letter would be delivered in the Medical Building till he was placated.

The annual ceremony of presenting the King with the barrel of money, has for many years past been the most interesting of the McGill events, not even excepting the Convocation. It was half serious and half satirical and altogether whimsical. The King was known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Nowhere on earth will McGill men, who passed through college during King Cook's time, meet without talking of the old man, his oddities and the plan which gradually developed of paying him back at the end of the season in kind—in his own coin if I might so trespass upon your patience. The "kind" was to give him barrels of money and to make him dive for it, as it were. With a cement age coming on, he stood a chance of having some day to use dynamite to get the results. The old King took his medicine like a hero. Nay, had these ceremonies been omitted, he would have felt that he had lost his throne. To spend a month digging the coin out caused him as much joy as it required ingenuity on the part of the students to devise new methods for each celebration in order that all previous records might be broken. So the students half loved the King for being a good actor and sport and the King half loved the students because, notwithstanding the iron hand with which he ruled them, they were still his devoted subjects and paid their tithes and took the oath of allegiance once per year.

A few weeks ago the King sickened and died. There was a little grip at the hearts of many of his old subjects when they heard the news and thought of King in his days of pomp and power when, at the end of the term, he "accepted" from them the barrels of coin. Had he "taken" it he might have possessed more when he died, but his subjects would have loved him less.

The new manager of the Board of Trade branch of the Bank of Toronto, in Montreal, will be Mr. Mr. Duncan Colson Grant. Mr. Grant has for some three or four years been assistant manager of the branch at the corner of St. James and McGill streets, and has already moved over to the Board of Trade branch, where formerly he was accountant under Mr. Godfrey Bird. Mr. Bird has not yet vacated his chair at the branch, but will do so shortly. The Banque Internationale du Canada had not obtained its license at the end of last week, the elections and political activity occasioning the absence from Ottawa of the Ministers being doubtless responsible for the delay. The presence of Mr. Bird in his new position is therefore not absolutely necessary.

D. C. Grant succeeding Godfrey Bird.



S. H. Ewing.

ized under its charter. The authorized bond issue was \$2,000,000, but only \$966,943 was outstanding. The stock has been paying an eight per cent. dividend for several years past, and not withstanding this, the surplus has gradually increased until at the present time \$2,000,000 stands to the credit of that account. The ten-million capital was rather a surprise, as was also the new name and incorporation, both having been overlooked in the customary forecasts. The president has announced that one share of common stock and one share of 7 per cent. preferred of the Montreal Cottons, Limited, will be issued in exchange for each share of Montreal Cotton Co. common stock turned in. This still leaves \$2,000,000 common and \$2,000,000 7 per cent. preferred stock in the treasury of the company. It simply means that the shareholders of the Montreal Cotton Co. receive a bonus of 100 per cent. of 7 per cent. preferred stock for each share of common they now hold.

Mr. Samuel H. Ewing, who for the past seven or eight years has been president of the company, was better known previously as a coffee and spice man. The business is now conducted as the H. Ewing Sons Co., and is one of the oldest and best known in the Dominion.

He is an Irishman by birth, hailing from Londonderry, where he was born in 1834. When still a school-boy of eleven years of age, his family concluded to try their fortunes in Canada, so that he has now lived here sixty-six years.

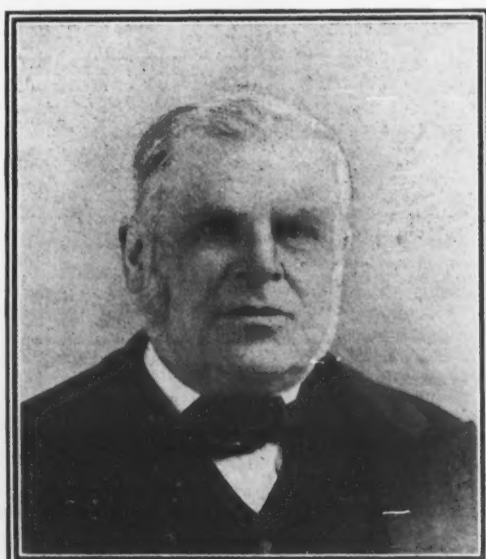
After leaving school, S. H. Ewing—who to this day is referred to by scores who never even saw him, as "Sam" Ewing—went into the coffee and spice business with his father, as already related. The firm prospered and the wealth accumulated there multiplied by judicious investment. At the present time, S. H. Ewing is not only president of the cotton company, but vice-president of the Molsons Bank and director of the Sun Life and other concerns. He also fills several public offices, among these being governorships of the Montreal General Hospital and the Protestant Hospital for the Insane. It is doubtful if there is a more active man of his age in the city of Montreal.

Old "King" Cook was not a financial man in the customary interpretation of the term. Yet the old man doubtless had his financial struggles, albeit they were not of the character or magnitude which ordinarily are supposed to impress the men who ladle millions out—or in, preferably in. But if financiers are disposed to turn their noses up at Old King Cook, I can assure one and all that the old man had a supreme contempt for them. If there ever was a man who could express contempt and make you really feel that he felt it, it was the stout little old man who would as soon order you out of the door as look at you.

Old King Cook used to make barrels of money. I suppose he used to make it—at any rate he used to get it. And, after all, isn't this a distinction which should always be observed by the really truthful and conscientious yet intelligent narrator who writes of how men come by their barrels of money. There is much distinction between the verbs "to make" and "to get." I will say this for Old King Cook, however—and no one could regret more than I that I cannot say it for all other financiers—he came by his money honestly. The most exacting critic could not object to this statement; because the old man used to have his money presented to him.

Clearly, then, a further distinction must be made between Old King Cook and the millionaire "King" Cook Got Barrels of Money. The old man accepted his money; the millionaire took his.

No such elaborate ceremonies were ever performed with regularity in the city of Montreal as those in connection with the transfer of the annual barrel of coin to King Cook's coffers from those of his subjects. Attended by his chamberlains and gentlemen in waiting, the King would be escorted on the appointed day, amid resounding cheers, to his throne. There he would sit in



The late "King" Cook.

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A Gold and Dross Opinion on Art Iron, Limited

Townpeople of Fenelon Falls, Ont., will on Sept. 12, be asked to vote whether or not to open their arms and credit to a "New Industry." A comparison of present assets with the proposed basis of capitalization.

ON September 12 the people of Fenelon Falls, Ont., will be asked to vote upon a by-law which, if passed, will obligate the town to pledge its credit in support of a new industry to be styled Art Iron, Limited. As a matter of fact, at this writing, the new company has not even been incorporated under Ontario charter, although prior to the day of voting a strenuous effort has been made to have people in Fenelon Falls agree to subscribe to some \$10,000 worth of preference shares. A number of Fenelon Falls residents have asked SATURDAY NIGHT for an opinion as to the merits of the shares, and the analysis that follows is the answer to these requests.

The Art Iron Company proposes—the overtures came from the company—to establish a plant at Fenelon Falls in return for certain concessions. The town agrees to:

Furnish a free site.
Supply free sufficient electrical power to operate the plant.
Supply free electric lighting.
Exempt the company from all municipal taxes, except school taxes, for ten years.

Execute the grading required for a railway siding.
The company—Art Iron, Limited—on its part, agrees to establish and keep its plant at Fenelon Falls for at least ten years, and to employ at least thirty people, residents of the place.

This appears to be a quite liberal platform the town of Fenelon Falls is prepared to erect for the support of Art Iron, Limited. What, for its part, has Art Iron, Limited, to offer, either to the town, in return for its treatment, or to the townspeople who will be asked to subscribe for preference shares at the rate of \$100 per share? Right here let it be stated that the concern which forms the nucleus of Art Iron, Limited, is not a new company being promoted by an irresponsible party who knows more about the art of exchanging engraved paper securities for tangible dollars than he does about doing useful work to earn legitimate profits. The company which in future—if the by-law passes—will be known as Art Iron, Limited, is at present a going concern in Toronto, and both the officials who are charged with the conserving of the money of Fenelon Falls taxpayers, and the residents who figure as prospective purchasers of the preference stock, should before they cast their vote, make an examination of the financial position of this company.

This, they will find to be a difficult matter for the reason that although the concern in question is incorporated as a stock company, with a capital of \$10,000, the stockholders being four in number, the members of one family, and no financial statements are printed and furnished to the public generally. The proposal is, however, to incorporate Art Iron, Limited, with a capital of \$150,000, divided into \$75,000 of six per cent. preferred shares and \$75,000 of common shares. To each purchaser of preferred shares a bonus of 20 per cent. will be given in common shares. The head of the present Toronto business reserves for himself \$30,000 of preferred stock and \$65,000 of the common stock, which, of course, insures absolute control for his own interests. There is no good reason possibly why he and his family should not have control, as they have worked up the business for some years, and to-day, under a name other than Art Iron, Limited, they own it outright.

The present owners were asked by SATURDAY NIGHT to specify what the assets are of the company which may become Art Iron, Limited. In compliance with this request, it was stated that the tools and machinery were put in at the valuation of \$40,000. The only other item showing value would be the goodwill and orders on hand. The company does not own a factory in Toronto. The premises at Toronto were sold some time since, some two years ago, at a time when a creditor was pressing for settlement. After the sale, this indebtedness was cleared off. In a statement rendered two years ago, the total value of the stock, tools of all kinds, machinery, office furniture, patterns, accounts receivable, and work in progress was put by the company as being worth \$14,464.18. Under the prospective incorporation this item is swelled to some \$40,000, the swelling process being produced evidently by a liberal use of our old friend, water. Of the \$14,464.18 item, over \$6,000 was for patterns owned and employed in the work of manufacturing iron articles, and this would appear to be a very liberal estimate also, seeing that the company owns nothing in the way of patents, and could probably duplicate its patterns for a much less sum than \$6,000.

Enough has been said to show in just about what financial position the company is. When all is said and done there is not a great deal to show for the capitalization of \$150,000, or for that matter for the \$75,000 of preferred stock alone. The company, I understand, does not ask Fenelon Falls for the loan of money, nor to secure bonds, no bonds being issued. At the same time Fenelon Falls is vitally interested in knowing what assets are behind the enterprise which it is prepared to treat so liberally.

Prospective buyers of the preferred stock are in a more personal manner concerned to ascertain just what the tangible assets of this company are, and also what are its prospective earning powers. In the way of business the Toronto company machines up or hammers into shape a number of commercial articles, mostly of iron. It deals in fire escapes, metal stairs for schools and other buildings, plain and ornamental iron fences, etc., etc. From what I can learn the business up to date has been purely a family affair. When a new machine is needed, and the money is on hand, the machine is purchased. No dividend has ever been paid on any of the stock, the chief stockholders being active partners in the business, all of one family to the number of four, and all under salary. The same group would also be under salary in Art Iron, Limited, which company they would also control.

As the company issues no financial statement, it is difficult to arrive at an accurate estimate of earnings. It would appear, however, that about what the business has been doing is this: It first of all provides enough to meet the purchase of its raw materials, pays operating expenses, provides funds for the purchase of new machinery and the renewal of the old, and provides the salaries for the officers of the company. There is evidently no reserve fund, and whether an account has been kept of plant depreciation is doubtful. Apparently the business has been kept from expanding to any large extent by the fact that there was no capital on hand for the purpose, combined with pretty rigid competition of other firms, many of them

of large capital, and owning extensive patents and machinery.

On the showing it would appear to be just a toss up whether Art Iron, Limited, can go into Fenelon Falls—where only one line of railway is at its disposal—and earn its six per cent. dividends, or whether it cannot. So far as SATURDAY NIGHT knows, the company is an honest one. The orders, we are told, are increasing, and in fact cannot be met by the staff at present engaged in the premises at Toronto. The work turned out is of a superior quality, and the present owners of the business appear to have a thorough grasp of their trade. It is possible that Art Iron, Limited, may go into Fenelon Falls and make good. Whether it does or not, and before the townspeople vote on their by-law, which they will do on September 12, they should see to it that a plain statement of the facts is secured from the present owners of the business. It would not by any means be too much for the town to demand that a chartered accountant make a commercial appraisal of the assets of the company, and that he should be given also access to figures for the past five years at least, which would enable him to make up a statement showing what profits this company has been making, and what its financial position is to-day. It is only by such business methods that the people whose money will be spent in bonusing Art Iron, Limited, will be enabled to ascertain whether the concern they are negotiating with is a "live one" or a "dead one."

Financial Men of Nova Scotia

HECTOR MacINNIS, K.C.

CAPE BRETON Scotchmen seem to make good at the Nova Scotia capital. Hector MacInnes is among the number. Some twenty odd years ago he was teaching at Pictou Academy. He had literary ambitions then, and was editor-in-chief of the Academy Monthly. One day he packed his grip and started for Halifax, went through the law school, and to-day is in the front rank of his profession. Lately it was announced that, in conjunction with Hon. A. K. Machon, he would open a law office in Montreal, and with that end in view, both obtained the necessary permission to practice at the Quebec bar. Hector MacInnes represents nearly all the "big interests" down this way, including the Canadian Northern, the Dominion Coal and Steel, the Cumberland R.R. and Coal



HECTOR MacINNIS, K.C.

Co., and many others, and his firm, Drysdale & MacInnes, has a large coast practice as well. He is a moving spirit in many financial concerns, and one of the hardest working men in the profession. So far he has resisted the temptation to enter political life, though the Conservatives have several times offered him nominations. He enjoys the confidence of the people to a marked degree, and if he does go to Montreal, that city will gain a good citizen and Halifax will lose one of its best.

What Leading Stocks Yield.

Amillius Jarvis & Company give the dividend yields on some of the leading stocks as follows:

| STOCKS—Preferred | Price, About | Rate, % | Yield, About |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| B.C. Packers "A" | 88 | 7 | 8 |
| B.C. Packers "B" | 88 | 7 | 8 |
| Burt, F. N. | 118 | 7 | 8 |
| Canada Cement | 80 | 7 | 8 1/2 |
| City Dairy | 103 | 7 | 6 1/2 |
| Canadian Locomotive | 90 | 7 | 7 1/2 |
| Dominion Iron | 103 | 7 | 6 1/2 |
| Dominion Coal | 111 | 7 | 6 1/2 |
| Mackay | 72 | 4 | 5 1/2 |
| Maple Leaf | 97 | 7 | 7 1/2 |
| Penmans | 83 | 6 | 7 1/2 |
| Rogers, W. A. | 109 | 7 | 8 1/2 |
| Sherwin-Williams | 88 | 7 | 8 |
| Sawyer-Massey | 89 | 7 | 7 1/2 |
| Steel Company of Canada | 90 | 7 | 7 1/2 |
| Common— | | | |
| Bell Telephone | 145 | 8 | 5 1/2 |
| Canadian General Electric | 108 | 7 | 6 1/2 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway | 230 | 10 | 4 1/2 |
| Consumers Gas | 193 | 10 | 5 1/2 |
| Duluth Superior | 80 1/2 | 5 | 6 1/2 |
| Mackay | 83 | 5 | 6 |
| Penmans | 86 | 4 | 7 1/2 |
| Rio de Janeiro | 112 | 8 | 4 1/2 |
| Sao Paulo | 173 | 10 | 5 1/2 |
| Twin City | 106 | 6 | 5 1/2 |
| Toronto Railway | 130 | 7 | 5 1/2 |

The new paper mill of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co. is expected to be in operation by November 1.

Shares of the Canadian Locomotive Company are to be soon listed.

Hon. Wm. Gibson, President. J. TURNBULL, Vice-President and General Manager
BANK OF HAMILTON
Head Office, Hamilton, Ont.

Capital Paid-Up . . . \$ 2,750,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits . . . 3,250,000
Total Assets . . . 40,000,000

TORONTO: 24 YONGE STREET.
BRANCHES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO
Cor. Yonge and Gould. Cor. Queen and Spadina,
Cor. College and Ossington. Arthur and Bathurst, and
West Toronto.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED
100 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Savings Bank Department at all offices. Interest allowed on deposits of one dollar and upwards at highest current rates, compounded half-yearly. Money may be withdrawn without delay.

We receive Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms and shall be pleased to meet or correspond with those who contemplate making changes or opening new accounts.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid Up and Res. \$7,400,000

A JOINT ACCOUNT may be opened in the SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT in the names of two persons either of whom can deposit or withdraw money.
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PARIS, FRANCE

CANADA'S CENTURY

"Money makes money." How often you have seen some friend with a little available capital use it to greatly improve his financial position. In these times of rapidly increasing population, business activity and growth of values, opportunities to profitably use a little ready money are daily presenting themselves. How many such golden opportunities there have been during the past ten years, by which a few hundred dollars might have been greatly increased, perhaps multiplied two or three times. But the "few hundreds" are necessary, and possibly for the want of them you were unable to seize the opportunity which might have been the first round on the ladder of fortune.
When will you be prepared for these constantly recurring opportunities? You can create capital by steadily saving the small sums. Are you willing to practice a little self-denial for a few years, that you may accumulate a fund sufficient to buy some land, make a payment on a home, start in business for yourself, or make some other profitable investment?
If so, we offer you the best services of our Savings Department. One dollar will open an account. Any sum from one dollar upwards may be deposited at any time. Our large capital and reserve, nine and a half million dollars, and our record of more than fifty-six years are the best assurances of the absolute safety of your money. It will be available when wanted. Meantime, it will bear compound interest at three and one-half per cent.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO ESTABLISHED 1888

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Corner Adelaide and Simcoe Streets
Corner College and Grace Streets
Corner Queen Street and Close Avenue
Corner Dundas and Keele Streets
Corner Broadview Ave. and Elliott Street

SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS AT ALL BRANCHES

THE STANDARD LOAN COMPANY

We offer for sale debentures bearing interest at FIVE per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. These debentures offer an absolutely safe and profitable investment, as the purchasers have for security the entire assets of the company.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS ASSETS, \$1,340,000.00.
TOTAL ASSETS, \$2,500,000.00.
President: J. A. KAMMERER. Vice-Presidents: W. S. DINNICK, Toronto. R. M. MACLEAN, London, Eng.
Directors: RIGHT HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G. DAVID RATZ, R. H. GREENE, HUGH S. BRENNAN, J. M. ROBERTS, A. J. WILLIAMS.
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Have you an investment whose yield is unsatisfactory? If so, write us and we may be able to make some suggestions that will help you.

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4 GOLBORNE STREET - TORONTO

Our representative has just returned from Porcupine, where he visited the important properties and made a careful investigation of conditions and developments. A copy of our Weekly Market Letter containing his report will be mailed on request.



THE law of the jungle is, that the jackals rendezvous nightly at the same place.

The experience of the Canadian public is, that those constantly on the prowl for speculators usually "come back" to their familiar haunts. Altered tactics and thin disguises always have the same objectives. The main thing is to take as much as possible without police intervention.

An example of how quickly stage trickery can be shifted, is the reversal of form in the market for Porcupine shares.

The nightingales of yesterday are the buzzards of to-day.

With the spring came an array of bewitching incorporations. The aureoles twittered alluring melodies. Sirens lent their charms toward the creation of furore. Golden prospects pervaded the air as it became "hotter." All one had to do to have plenty assured was to confide money in the elastic limitation of prospectuses—and let promoters do the rest. Shut your eyes and hand over your pocket-book was the order of the day.

"And this is gold, mind you, for which there is a one-price market," the artful ones of the hotel lobby and bar emphasized. It used to be: "we have native silver and 'bloom.'" Those were the vogue a while back. Gold—aye, gold in veins and "Domes" from 10 to 150 feet wide—became epidemic and endemic. Step up and step lively, was the behest of brokers. The blackboards and the tapes gave the spectator variety—one company was as good as another in turn, except it was not, which latter alternative was rarely urged unless the "distributor" had a special line he wanted to "push" to the exclusion of something else.

It never occurred to purchasers that gold mining is radically different from mining at Cobalt, where outcrops yielded as much as many gold prospects are worth. Prospectors and promoters had habituated themselves to six ciphers tagged on to a numeral—and they reckoned that a quartz boulevard was to be as liberally capitalized as any "silver sidewalk" or "vein calcite" 2 inches wide. Why not? Anyhow, promoters would "soak" the public—and it was not material whether original owners exacted preposterous prices.

Porcupine was being Gowgandaized, and Lardered, when Moring softly murmured: "Give me Hollingers with which to bedazzle my faithful followers of London, and all else will be added unto you." Straight away Moring hid himself to Throgmorton Street and proclaimed Porcupine to be the land of Ophir. Go tell it to the Bourse and the Boersen! was Moring's command. Making his frontal attack on the money with Hollingers, the Moring forces threw out flanking columns in the form of an exploration company and a development company—so that all the foraging could be done more effectively. And just then, when underwriters and speculators were hailing Moring as the incarnation of worldly wisdom, grace and righteousness, the fire wiped out the Hollinger plant.

Did those who boosted Hollingers volunteer to save the company's credit? Were they in haste to reiterate that they were unabashed by the disaster? Anything they said was accompanied by general orders to sell—"distribute"—the Hollingers. Director Richards avowed that Hollinger "will be one of the world's great mines IN A YEAR OR TWO"—but Canada was giving the Moring party \$600,000 or \$700,000, for what that party paid \$250,000—upon the understanding that the shares would be held. Unmindful of the public feeling aroused by the Victorian Deep Leads fiasco, of the Lake View Consolidated episode, of the Ivanhoe experience—of what proved costly to all concerned—the men who were expected to "play the game" as sportsmen, took their box office receipts and skidded.

It was not want of confidence in the Hollinger properties that induced the Moring party to "pike it." It was a truthful representation of what occurred on previous occasions under the same auspices. When Settlement Day arrived in London, the news that the Moring Hollingers were unloaded, was quickly grasped. No announcement was received in Canada from Moring sources. Oh no! Hollinger directors indignantly denied rumors current. They sought a denial from the Moring Party—and got an admission!

Jackals rendezvous at the same place. Another attempt was made to secure more Hollingers. It failed, notwithstanding the prices were to be upon an advancing scale.

Henry Timmins had experience with timber wolves—which either must be "potted" or dodged. He "potted" the Nimrods in quest of Hollingers, by and with the unanimous consent of his partners. In doing so the Hollinger directors recognized that the retention of the respect of Canadians is worth more than a reinvested profit in Hollingers meant to them—and to the nimble "distributors." Therein Mr. Timmins and his colleagues manifested an awakening tendency decidedly opportune.

Under the circumstances the speculating public sold Hollingers—whereas the Augean end of the Hollinger market had been severed. Led by Hollingers the prices of Porcupine dwindled. In part this was attributed to the action of the Moring following, whereas the refusal of

Hollinger owners to traffic with mere "distributors" was an assertion of confidence in their Porcupine properties.

Incidentally, another Moring & Co. concern—the Rea—that was caught in what aviationists describe as an upper air current—did an undignified dump. As an expression of popular dissent—partly manufactured and somewhat on account of a weak speculative position—\$3,600,000 was chopped off the market valuation of Hollingers and over \$700,000 from Reas.

The jackals were on the job.

Aided by "high finance" and over-speculation, traders have brought Porcupines nearer to a normal basis from which the recovery will be slow unless another crop of Silly Billies is harvested in a hurry. The Hollinger episode, and the Rea fiasco—toward the latter of which the Mines Finance Company of America contributed by taking profits that were devoted to a dividend and to the purchase of Wettlauffers—are not material to the future of the real mines of Porcupine. These incidents are illuminating without detracting from whatever permanent aspect Porcupine may have. They reveal the futility of confiding in "princes" who profess more than they intend to execute.

But the jackals will "come back."

A COMBINATION of "Kaffir" and Continental capitalists—some of them important factors in the financing and development of the great South African gold and diamond fields—has discovered Canada. They were bound to do so sooner or later. Having done it, and concluded to place a few investments, there is the consolation accompanying the announcement that the discoverers are master builders. Their engineers—directly and indirectly—Frecheville, Webb, Leggett, Marriott, Wilkinson, Simon, Tyrell and McCarthy—came a'scouting. It



GOLD AND SILVER FROM ONTARIO MINES. The exhibit of the Ontario Bureau of Mines attracted considerable attention at the Canadian National Exhibition this year.

was a foregone conclusion that the result would be an organized movement to secure a foothold in British North America—for there is no other playground for large capital offering the same opportunities and security. The significant departure conveys satisfaction and the impression that international capitalists who have remained aloof are now satisfied Canada is not all pastoral, that its mineral resources are worth having before they become too expensive.

Within the past month Canada was visited by Mr. Evelyn Cecil, of the House of Cecil, director of the American Investment Trust Company of London, the Clerical and Medical Assurance Society, the Foreign American and General Investment Trust, and of the London and Southern Railway. He did not cultivate the Canadian press during his stay, but the Anglo-French Financial Company was registered with a capital of \$2,500,000. Pursuant to that, the Anglo-French Financial Company of Canada has attracted attention in London, because of the strength of the men concerned, and owing to the evident intention to go in for bigger things. The president, Mr. Frederick Baker, of Hirsch & Company, is a prominent figure intimately associated with the greatest of London financiers. The vice-president, Mr. Norton Griffiths, M.P., is a noted engineer, who has been identified with such promotions as Camp Bird, the Esperanza, the Hirsch Syndicate, the Lena Goldfields and the Mexican Mining and Industrial Corporation. Among the directors are Mr. Evelyn Cecil; Almerie Paget, who is also a director of the Anglo-Russian Bank, the British International Investment Company, and a member of the Paget family, distinguished in the ranks of the army and finance; Mr. N. E. Holden, son of the chairman of the Union of London and Smith's Bank, and Lord Howard De Walden, son of Earl Rosebery—therefore a Rosebery-Rothschild. It is not clear as yet that Mr. Otto Beit, brother and heir to the Alfred Beit millions, is a director. He always has been identified with Hirsch & Company, however, more as a silent member than as an active one. Mr. Sigmund Neumann, whose name is mentioned as one of the subscribers, is the head of the firm of Neumann & Company, one of the "Kaffir" groups. He is a patron of the Sports of Kings, and he was on most friendly terms with the late King Edward. Another director is Mr. Harry Brittain, already known to Canada. It would further seem as though there are to be Canadian directors, one of whom is said to be Hon. Carter Cotton. The Canadian general manager is Mr. O. O. Howard. There will be offices at Montreal and Vancouver, and Messrs. Baker and Griffiths are sailing from England later in this month.

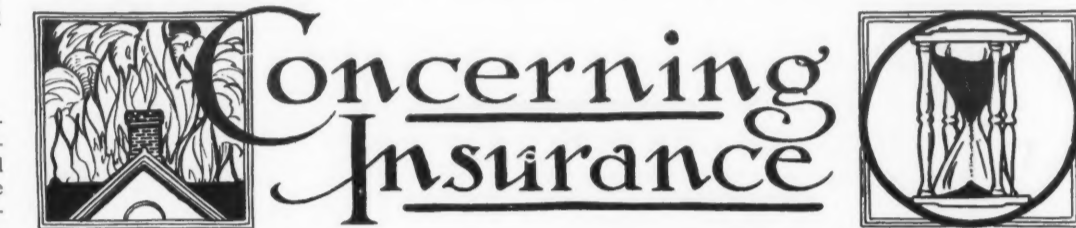
Clearly a coterie such as this will have facilities for extensive operations, more especially as the affiliated French interests are equally powerful. Apart from the younger participants, all the contributors are men of ripe experience and great capacity. Of themselves, the Rosebery-Rothschild-Cecil-Paget element is a distinctive feature complimentary to Canada. Messrs. Baker and Griffiths, together with Messrs. Neumann and Beit, have little to learn from promoters. Evidently the combination is not after the "nimble sumpence." It is not to be supposed that the gentlemen named are profit snatchers who will lend willing ear to every supplicant for their capital. They are men who make issues at premiums rather than

discounts. They are very matter of fact—but their favor will be electrical.

CHERISHED institutions are being traversed when daily newspapers have to display headlines such as: "MINING MEN CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT OF COURT."

Perhaps this imputation is excusable in that it relates to the alleged attempt of one Larder Lake company to prevent another Larder Lake concern from obtaining shares said to be owing. Otherwise the intimation that "mining men" have "contempt" for justice should not be permitted to go unrebuked by the fraternity engaged in giving away—that's what it practically amounts to—millions. If there is any one thing in the world "mining men" of a kind have profound respect for, it is the courts. And they seem to succeed in evading them.

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE'S Foreign Service Messenger, Mr. F. G. Curzon, has been oraculating since he went to Porcupine. As "one of the directors of the Porcupine Ontario mine"—whatever and wherever that is—he went there. Being akin to a "belted Earl"—and a gentleman of rare discretion—he proceeded to inspect Porcupine with all the acumen of the trusted emissary accustomed to sleep with one eye on the dispatch box. His judgment is, that "the roads" should be "stumped" and cleared of the brush, and that there is not a "great" future for the gold country. It is fortunate for Mr. Curzon, perhaps, that he made this discovery now—that is unless he placed his bet before he saw the "Gee Gee." He thinks the work of Mr. Timmins, who "opened it up," is bound "to be a great success"—which rather conflicts with his opinion of the country. However, the



The Traders Fire Insurance Co.

The following is only one of many similar requests for information regarding this company which we have received during the past few weeks:

Editor, Concerning Insurance:—
Dear Sir,—I am a holder of four shares of stock in the Traders Fire Insurance Company, with head office in Toronto. Sixty per cent. of the \$500.00 stock has been called and paid; a further call of 20 per cent. has been recently made by the Board of Directors, with the hint of the likelihood of the balance of the stock being called in before the close of this year.
What is your opinion as to the standing and management of this insurance Co.? Would it be better for me to make the Board a present of my stock, or would it be wiser to pay the calls as they are made and hold on to the stock?
I am much interested in your investments and insurance departments.

Yours faithfully,
A SUBSCRIBER.

The history of this company has been one of continuous losses. The manager who organized the company and the original directorate was composed of business men of good repute, but without knowledge or experience in fire insurance, and while obtaining the necessary experience the cost to the shareholders was heavy. The directors, to their credit, bore their full share of the loss, and when, with the knowledge gained, they recognized that they were up against it, they honestly and fairly stated the facts and advised the shareholders to close out the business and wind up the company. In this they were advised by the then manager, Mr. Corbold, who had recently been employed in an endeavor to straighten out what was recognized to be a hopeless tangle.

The shareholders were called together to confirm an arrangement made by the directors to carry out an arrangement to reinsure the business and wind up the company.

In the meantime, those now in control wrote the shareholders and advised that if the shareholders would put them in control, they would take hold, and by putting in new capital and merging it with the Dominion, make it a success. That they should be so generous, they required that 750 shares of the stock, 60 per cent. fully paid, should be handed over to them without cost, and further, they had the option of taking a further 750 shares at the same price, but only on condition that a full 750 shares be handed over with 60 per cent. fully paid. Further, Robert F. Massie was to be allowed to appoint directors to replace the three retiring at the end of 1908, and he was to be appointed for three years manager of the Traders Fire Insurance Company.

The net result of all this has been that the company has had a most disastrous history.

On February 7, at the annual meeting, it was decided to call up further capital, and on June 27 the call was made. In every letter and in the call the shareholders are carefully informed that they may surrender their stock 60 per cent. paid.

We wrote the company for an explanation, and in an interview, an official admitted that there was little hope of the company being a success, that its only chance was amalgamation, or something similar. This being the case, it would not be too much to ask that a frank statement be given the shareholders.

Who is going to benefit by this taking over of the stock 60 per cent. paid up for nothing?

The law requires that this company shall have \$300,000 subscribed capital in order to do business, yet the last Government report shows only \$287,500 subscribed.

To the shareholders we will frankly say, that while we do not wish to further the seeming designs of the present management to secure the stock for nothing, yet we do believe that now is the time for the stockholders to take their loss and get out, or else wind up the company. The \$168,499 paid in for stock is all exhausted, with the exception of \$12,000, and even officials themselves acknowledge they have no hope of success.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 24, 1911.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:—
Dear Sir,—Some time ago I noticed an editorial in your paper regarding the "Passing of the Canadian Guardian Life." I may say that I am insured in this company for \$1,000, my policy expiring September 1st, 1911. This morning a notice was received by me stating that the Canadian Guardian would be pleased to receive a renewal of my policy. What I wish to know is this, do you think it a wise thing for me to continue in this company? If consistent with your principles, I would be grateful to have your opinion.

Yours truly,
SIDNEY H. ORMSBY.

If Spence is to be able to reinsure the Canadian Guardian in his new Northwestern Life Insurance Company, which is to be floated in some province—if there be one which will permit itself to be used by a promoter of Spence's record—then there is nothing for those insured but to drop out, getting any cash surrender values possible. If the Insurance Department of Canada notify Mr. Spence that they will insist on the business being re-

criticism of the roads is to the point. They are calculated to deter visitors less skeptical than Mr. Curzon—and yet inaccessibility has advantages. Then, again, it is to be borne in mind—a fact that is being lost sight of—that a gold field cannot be created "in the twinkling of an eye."

THE Cobalt paper is the solitary apologist for the selling of Hollingers by the Bewick-Moring crowd. It argues that the matter is one of private right. That would be so were it not that there was a distinct understanding that the Hollingers would be held and that any market operations in the shares of the company would be apart from the 50,000 "job lot." Moreover there was duplicity in other respects. Moring and his friends deliberately set about raking in their profits while it was being given out in Canada that Northern Ontario Exploration shares were worth ever so much as Hollingers advanced. For these representations the managing director of Northern Ontario Exploration was directly responsible. He may not have known that the Hollingers were at that time optioned to a leading "jobber." That does not exculpate him. Canadians were intentionally or unintentionally misled into the purchase of Northern Ontario Explorations—and the whole policy—the effect of the policy—was to get the money a'going and a'coming. An ordinary speculative transaction would permit of the acquisition of profits. This was not such. It was part of an arrangement—and those who violated the understanding cannot return for extensions of the courtesies and credit of the country. If sentiment were organized the matter of whether there was a false representation in the sale of Northern Ontario Explorations would be tested in the courts. Certainly there was evasion of facts material to transactions of this sort.

insured in a solvent institution, subject to the inspection of that Department, then we advise that the policy be continued. We have written the Department, and await their reply.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would you kindly give me through the columns of your valuable paper an opinion of *The Protective Association of Canada, Head office, Granby, Que.* Is this an insurance company that insures?

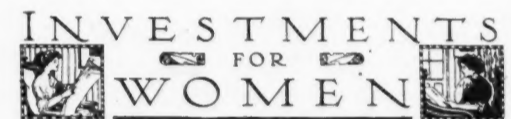
W. E. B.

This is purely a joint stock accident insurance company operating for the profit of the shareholders, and except that it is licensed to transact the business of sick and accident insurance among members of the Masonic order residing in Canada exclusively, it has no connection whatever with the Masonic order. Because of the field of its operations being restricted to Masons only, the Treasury Department permitted it to operate with \$15,000 deposit instead of the usual amount required of joint stock accident companies. It is licensed in Ontario. It has conducted business since June, 1907. The total assets on Dec. 31st, 1910, were \$31,360, total liabilities, including \$20,000 paid up capital stock and all unearned premiums, are \$43,969, so that the business has resulted in a net loss to date of \$12,639 and there is a surplus to policyholders of \$7,261 with a business of \$70,597 of premiums. The margin is too small to meet our approval; much less does the policy of trying to link itself to that magnificent organization with which it has no connection whatever by advertising "for Masons only."

Campbellford, Aug. 22, 1911.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:—
Dear Sir,—I am told by a friend that the Metropolitan Life are quoting very low rates just now in this vicinity on straight life policies. Will you please let me know if this company is an absolutely A1 company, and if not, what you think of it? Thanking you in advance for the trouble I am putting you to, I am, yours truly,
IGNORAMUS.

The Metropolitan Life is no cut rate company. You will find that its straight life policy will cost you about the same as a policy on exactly the same plan in any one of twenty first-class companies, to which class this company belongs. A straight life policy is standard goods much like No. 1 Manitoba wheat, and can be obtained only at standard prices from those who can supply standard goods. When you get cut prices you may be sure that you have some misunderstanding as to the nature of the contract.



Women who dabble in mining stocks—fortunately their number is few—are up against a combination they cannot beat. A woman wrote on July 24 last that a man friend had advised her to buy Hollinger mine stock. I warned her to keep away from it, and presumably she did so. If not, she has had her lesson by this time.

Kingston, Ont., August 29, 1911.

Dear Sir,—I have a few thousand dollars to invest in some good stock, and I would like to know, if you will be so good, as to give your opinion of the outlook as a speculation on the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific common. Do you think if I buy outright and hold same, that incourse of time they will advance? I would like also to know as to the future of Del and Hudson R.R.

M. T. S.

Undoubtedly these stocks will advance and just as surely they will recede in value also. You say you wish to invest money and later on you speak of speculating. You would certainly be speculating—and in a man's game, at that—by purchasing any of these stocks. Good bonds are what you want, or well-backed preferred stocks of industrial companies. As a shareholder of these railroads you cannot hope for any stability of prices, and may be the victim of manipulation or possible freeze-out at any time. Purchase good bonds or preferred stocks, and at present, prices are favorable.

The following table shows the yield of representative Canadian bonds:

| BONDS— | Price, About | Rate, % | Yield, % |
|--|--------------|---------|----------|
| Burns, P. & Co. | \$104 | 6 | 5 1/2 |
| Canada Car and Foundry | \$104 | 6 | 5 1/2 |
| Davies, Wm. & Co. | \$102 | 6 | 5 1/2 |
| Dominion Steel | \$94 | 5 | 5 1/2 |
| Dominion Coal | \$98 | 5 | 5 1/2 |
| Electrical Development | \$88 | 6 | 5 1/2 |
| International Milling Co. | \$101 1/2 | 6 | 5 1/2 |
| Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Ry. | \$100 | 6 | 5 |
| Nova Scotia Steel Co. | \$95 1/2 | 5 | 5 1/2 |
| Pennsylv. | \$92 | 5 | 5 1/2 |
| Quebec Railway | \$84 | 5 | 5 |
| Sao Paulo | \$101 | 5 | 5 |
| Western Canada Flour Mills Co. | \$106 | 5 | 5 1/2 |

The Temiskaming and Hudson's Bay Company, in declaring its last dividend of 300 per cent., brings the total of dividends paid by the mine to 18,400 per cent.

Dominion Steel has been steady around 51 1/2 recently, a number of brokers having advised their clients that the shares are good buys.



A MINE ENTITLED TO ITS NAME.

View of the great mound from which Dome Mines, Porcupine, derives its title. An honestly promoted property which is making good without the aid of a brass band.

NATIONAL TRUST CO.

LIMITED
J. W. FLAVELLE, President W. T. WHITE, General Manager

Capital and Reserve - - - \$ 2,500,000
Assets Under Administration - - - \$25,000,000

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THE METROPOLITAN BANK

Capital Paid up \$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 1,250,000.00
Undivided Profits 104,696.55

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Sir William Mortimer Clark, K.C. Thomas Bradshaw, John Firstbrook, James Ryrie.
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AMES-HOLDEN-M'CREADY 6s

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Average Net Earnings Past Four Years

SIX TIMES BOND INTEREST

Assets by which Issue is Secured

THREE TIMES TOTAL ISSUE

Particulars on Application.

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Yielding 4 per cent. to 6 per cent.

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Bank of Germany and Its Giro Business

By H. M. P. ECKARDT.

IN Europe the Imperial Bank of Germany, or the Reichsbank as it is called, claims almost as large a share of financial attention as does the Bank of France. The Reichsbank also has just published its report of business for the year 1910. The London Bankers' Magazine, in expressing the hope that its readers would study carefully the reports of these two great banks, remarks that a great deal may be learned from the history of the course of business which they chronicle. In capital stock the Bank of Germany exceeds the amount shown by the Bank of France. Its capital as at December 31st, 1910, was £9,000,000, or \$45,000,000. The stock moreover is not so widely scattered—the number of shareholders being somewhat more than half the number shown by the French institution. There are two classes of shares—1,000 marks and 3,000 marks, in our money roughly \$250 and \$750. The shareholders are divided into native proprietors and foreign proprietors. Of the total as at December 31st, 1910—18,748—16,628 were Germans and 2,120 were foreigners. The natives held £7,396,650 and the foreigners £1,603,350. One would naturally presume that the foreigners here referred to consisted largely of Belgians and Dutchmen, with, perhaps, some residents of the United Kingdom.

The gross profits for the year were £2,871,631. The cost of administration is given as £1,092,577. After making allowance for certain duties, appropriations and losses the net profit appears as £1,386,431. Like the Bank of France the Reichsbank has been endowed by the State with a number of valuable privileges, including a practical monopoly of note issue. The Imperial German Government participates in the profits of the bank. The arrangement is that the shareholders shall receive first 3½ per cent. on their stock and of the balance remaining the shareholders receive one-fourth and the Imperial Treasury three-fourths. Under this arrangement the German Government received £803,574 as its share of the profits in 1910. The shareholders received 6.48 per cent. net on their stock.

THE system of giro accounts or transfers as practised by the German Bank has much interest for parties on this side of the Atlantic who have noted its workings. The Germans pride themselves considerably on this system and they have worked it out to a high degree of perfection. The particulars regarding the working of the giro transfers during 1910 by the Imperial Bank of Germany are given as follows:—

Officials and persons who have no current accounts have paid in for persons having current accounts in other places £61,238,754, and the transactions of persons having current accounts at different bank offices amounted to £2,150,999,841. Thus the transfers by this system during 1910 through the Reichsbank offices reached the enormous total of over \$11,000,000,000. In Canada or the United States when any person wishes to remit funds to another person in a different place most likely he will buy a draft and send it to the other party through the mail. In Germany that is not the usual method. There the business would be done by means of one of these transfers. Suppose a man in Frankfurt wishes to remit 2,000 marks to a creditor in Berlin who has an account with the Reichsbank. He goes to the Reichsbank's branch at Frankfurt, pays in the 2,000 marks and next day the amount is passed to credit of his creditor's account in Berlin. And no charge is made upon

the remitter for the service. However, the service is not done for nothing. The bank regards it as a service performed for its customer. And it will stipulate with him for a minimum balance in his account, free of interest of course. This minimum is fixed to correspond with the value of the customer's account and the amount of work done for him.

WHEN a party who has no account at the bank requires a transfer to another party who has no account then a charge is made, but it is moderate. A singular feature about these charges is that they vary—for example, a man coming in for a transfer at an inconvenient hour (out of the regular course of business to some extent) will be charged a higher rate. The system has been perfected so that a large amount of transfers can be made free of charge even when neither of the parties—the remitter or the recipient of the remittance—has an account at the bank. This is managed through the party who is to be the recipient of the money notifying the remitter of the name of a bank having an account at the Reichsbank through which the transfer may be made. Thus in the case of a merchant in Berlin who had no account at the Bank of Germany he would have the name of his own bank printed at the head of his letter paper or account statements. Then, when one of his debtors was ready to remit, he would go to the Reichsbank branch in his town and ask for a transfer to the account of this bank, giving also the name of the Berlin merchant—his creditor. Then next day the Reichsbank branch in Berlin would credit the merchant's bank with the transfer; the bank would immediately afterwards credit the merchant, and the payment would be completed. The system of payments is highly regarded because it is free from risk of loss in the mails, and because it economizes the use of cash.

Rail-less Cars.

THE first railless street cars propelled by electricity to be used in England have just been installed by the City Council of Leeds. The system at present is an experimental one and is being closely watched with a view to its early adoption in other cities if successful.

The wheels of the new cars are fitted with rubber tyres and are attached to the overhead wires by a double trolley arm. The overhead equipment has cost about £1,250 per mile and the cost of each vehicle is about equal to that of an ordinary tramway car. The double trolley arm, acting on a swivel, permits of a liberal deviation on either side of the road, thus allowing the vehicle to wind in and out of the traffic when necessary. Each car is made to hold 28 passengers. Only one entrance is provided and the driver sits in front in charge of the controller and steering wheel and at the same time collects the fare from passengers as they enter.

As there is no metal track to be laid down and kept in repair, the running cost of these cars is expected to be considerably less than that of the ordinary tramway cars. This type of car has been introduced to meet the requirements of certain outlying districts, which, owing to their thinly scattered population, could not maintain an ordinary tramway service with profit. In these cases, it is thought that the system of railless traction with its low cost of maintenance can be advantageously employed both to the benefit of the tramway service and the community.

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and a Half Million Dollars

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George Graham Rice, in a Letter to Saturday Night, Discusses Nipissing and the La Rose Deal

Rice's Opinion and Information May be Worth Much or Little. But, in Any Event, He Seems to Know the Inside History of Some of Canada's Famous Mining "Adventures."

TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT seems to hold some kind of attraction, not to say fascination, for that past master in *le haute finance*, George Graham Rice. The redoubtable George has the nerve of a canal horse, and the subtlety of a Machiavelli. When two months ago he was slated in these columns as being a financial wolf of the worst kind, and some of his past deeds dwelt on, George Graham came back with a long communication to the editor. To-day we are again favored. The real name of George Graham Rice is Simon Herzog, and as such he has a record which the police have on file. SATURDAY NIGHT has classed Rice as being an arch-faker and dynamiter of small savings, and having put him where he belongs, there may possibly be no harm in giving space to his second effusion. In the following letter Rice utilizes his flowing newspaper style and his seasoned choice of words to give us a chapter of mining history, which in the main is interesting, and also sticks pretty close to the facts. There is no danger, however, of George Graham Rice becoming a regular contributor to the pages of this journal, for, when all is said and done, the character of those Rice attacks is immaculate compared with his own record. In addition, it may be said that while La Rose manipulation is historic, the technical management of the mine has always been right. Here is what the author of "My Adventures With Your Money" now writes:

NEW YORK, August 28, 1911.

Editor, TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT:

DEAR SIR:

In your issue of August 26 you comment on the resignation of D. Lorne McGibbon from the Nipissing directorate as "another jab at somebody or something." You dismiss the whole subject with about 100 words, or so. It seems apparent from your remarks that you smell some stale cheese somewhere, but you don't seem to be able to determine from what direction the odor emanates. It is a pleasure to find you willing to "take a fall" out of big interests on occasion. It is the habit, these days, for newspapers to make much capital of righteous endeavor to clarify the financial atmosphere by attacking the little scavengers whenever it appears that they transgress, at the same time keeping blissfully silent with regard to the shortcomings of the crooks in high places.

When I was in the saddle as editor of the Mining Financial News of New York, it was my habit to expose the wickedness of the big fish in the mining financial pond, as well as the small. Because such was my practice, a job was put up by which the corporation with which I was identified was put out of business by a special agent of the United States Government, who has since been forced to resign for conduct unbecoming to his office. I quote from the Montreal Herald of August 21:

The resignation of D. Lorne McGibbon from the board of the Nipissing company must be taken as a protest on his part against something as yet undivulged. Whatever may be said or thought of Mr. McGibbon, he is not the man to shirk a responsibility nor to run away from an opponent. When he joined the Nipissing board, it was thought a new alignment was pending as between the Nipissing and La Rose companies. He had been in disagreement with Mr. Earle and his friends over the slaughter of the innocents in La Rose. It was Mr. McGibbon and his Canadian associates who rallied around La Rose and brought about the present excellent financial position of that company. No doubt the market price of La Rose has been a great disappointment to Mr. McGibbon and his friends, as well as to the smaller shareholders, but the former have adhered to what they considered the safer policy. In this they have had the opposition of the Earle element.

Mr. McGibbon has resisted all efforts to effect the distribution of the La Rose surplus, because he felt the necessity for conserving the cash reserves. He has aimed to put right the affairs of the company into which he was drawn under circumstances which enriched those who almost wrecked La Rose. Not a doubt now exists in the minds of those who have the details, that La Rose was paying dividends and bonuses it could not continue without greater disaster than a mere break in the market. Mr. McGibbon and his immediate friends cut the Gordian knot by asserting their supremacy. Ever since, it is understood, the formalities have been observed, but there have been no intimacies outside of the La Rose organization. Mr. McGibbon, as a director of Nipissing and president of La Rose, has opposed certain amalgamations when proposed by persons by whom he felt he had been betrayed.

The resignation of Mr. McGibbon from the Nipissing directorate and the suggestion by the Montreal Herald that no doubt now exists that La Rose was paying dividends and bonuses it could not continue without greater disaster than a mere break in the market, is my cue that the time has at last arrived when a complete statement of the inside facts regarding the putrid La Rose deal will be backed up if necessary by one or more innocent parties to the transaction who have suffered in purse to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Chief among these is Mr. McGibbon himself. I have never met Mr. McGibbon, and have never been identified with any of his enterprises in any way whatsoever, but I know the inside story as very few, even in Canada, know it, and I propose to tell it to you.

THE Dominion of Canada, to a man, ought to approve the resignation of Mr. McGibbon from the Nipissing board. For the benefit of investors generally throughout Canada, Mr. McGibbon should be called upon to make an explicit statement as just why he resigned. If such a call upon him was made, and he responded, I feel con-

fident that his statement would substantiate, to the last syllable, every word which follows here:

The La Rose was a good property from the outset. But from the very beginning and up to the time when Mr. McGibbon became president, the company incorporated to own and operate the mine was conceived, managed and generally conducted as strictly a stock-jobbing proposition. Enters W. B. Thompson, head of the firm of Thompson, Towle & Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Made Fortune in Nipissing Fiasco.

Mr. Thompson had just cleaned up \$5,000,000 on the Nipissing manipulation. That stock was pushed up to \$33 a share on the strength of the false-alarm report of John Hays Hammond. Mr. Thompson cleaned out his holdings on the up. After Mr. Thompson and his crowd had sold all of their stock on the upswing and had gone short of the stock to the extent of tens of thousands of shares, Chester Beatty's report against the property was made public, and Mr. Thompson and his associates won a fortune in the market on the down. Mr. Thompson formed a company to take over La Rose, known as the Financial Issues Company. Mr. Thompson owned a majority of the stock of and controlled the Financial Issues Company. The directorate was H. F. Knobloch, president; Hugh C. Dowling, vice-president; and W. H. Smith, secretary and treasurer. All three were W. B. Thompson's clerks. Associated with W. B. Thompson in the ownership of the Financial Issues Company was E. P. Earle, president of Nipissing. The Financial Issues Company made a contract with the original owners of the La Rose property. This contract called for the incorporation of a company to own and operate the La Rose property. The capitalization was 1,500,000 shares of the par value of \$5 each. The Financial Issues Company permitted the original owners to sit on the directorate of the new La Rose company along with men nominated by W. B. Thompson, but exacted that the Financial Issues Company should direct the mine and financial management. The Financial Issues Company took an option on 1,400,000 shares of the capital stock on a scale-up from \$3.50, or at an average of about \$4.50 per share. All of the stock was placed in escrow in a bank to be delivered to the Financial Issues Company on payment of the money. The Financial Issues Company reserved the right to draw down as much stock or as little stock as it pleased within a period of time. Along with the stock there was placed in escrow in the bank the resignations of all the directors who represented the original owners, L. H. Timmins, N. A. Timmins, D. A. Dunlop, John McMartin, and Duncan McMartin. Promptly an effort was made to make a record mine production. The mine was put on a producing basis that appeared to warrant a high rate of dividends and of extra dividends. The forces of publicity were used to the limit to educate the public to the supreme money-making qualities of an investment in La Rose at a price that would mean a juicy profit to the owners of the option to purchase. An active market was made on the New York curb, which at times grew to such proportions that the volume of transactions in the stock not only exceeded that of any other stock listed on that market, but of all other stocks traded in on that market. The news tickers were daily burdened with messages regarding the unusual earning capacity of the property. The richest ore in the mine was being sent to the smelters, and its quality was press-agented as indicative of the mine's potentialities. The financial columns of newspapers, house organs, news associations and the like, that were controlled or influenced by the manipulators, continued to pound into the public mind the unusual opportunities afforded by an investment in La Rose.

On the way up, at about the \$7.50 point, D. Lorne McGibbon, who had become enthused by the sensational reports regarding mine production and future mine and market possibilities through the red-hot publicity campaign that was being waged, negotiated for the purchase of 125,000 shares at a little under the market. He was awarded the lot by W. B. Thompson at \$7.25 per share. Mr. McGibbon had already purchased blocks of stock in the open market on the way up. When Mr. McGibbon decided to participate in the enterprise, his friends, Alexander Pringle and Shirley Ogilvie, of Montreal, on his advice, entered the open market and bought additional large blocks. These gentlemen figured that at \$7.50 a share the net return on the investment was in excess of 10 per cent. per annum, determined by the dividend rate then in force. "La Rose Consolidated," said Trippe, Thompson & Company in their circular issued at about the time that Mr. McGibbon and his friends purchased stock, "will make more than \$1,000,000 net profit during the first year of its operation, which is a greater yearly profit than any Cobalt mine has shown thus far. When the immense possibilities of its outside properties now being developed are taken into consideration, the stock, at present prices, offers a legitimate investment, coupled with large prospective returns."

On Labor Day, 1909, a special train of nine passenger cars, attached to the private car of W. B. Thompson, was run through to Cobalt from the Grand Central Depot in New York. Aboard the train were an aggregation of noted members of the New York Stock Exchange and Wall Street financiers, bankers and capitalists generally. They went to Cobalt on the invitation of W. B. Thompson. The expense of the trip was secretly borne by the Financial Issues Company. On arrival at Cobalt the entire party was shown all over the property. They were taken down shafts, through drifts, into winzes and through upraises. The famous "silver sidewalk" on the Lawson was exhibited in much the way that P. T. Barnum formerly showed one of his prize elephants in the circus. In Cobalt and on the train, going and coming, the guests were given all to eat and drink, without charge, that they would consume. On the morning after their return to New York from Cobalt the Financial Issues Company supplied the market with stock to the extent of 60,000 shares at an average price which netted a profit large enough to defray the cost of the personally conducted tour to Cobalt and leave a wide margin of profit for the "inside."

Up went the price of the stock! The entrance into the play of the McGibbon interests, the personally conducted tour, the sensational ore shipments, huge dividend policy and hard-worked publicity forces harmonized to a perfect symphony. The price of the stock soared to \$8.50 per share.

THEN something happened! Reams of stock pressed for sale from Buffalo, Toronto, Hamilton and Cobalt

itself. I learned of these selling orders. I had my ear to the ground. Therefore I had been unable to discern a disposition on the part of any owners of large blocks, other than the manipulators themselves, to take profits. The orders to sell stock in thousand-share blocks excited my curiosity. Presently my suspicions were aroused. I started a man for Cobalt to find out what was doing. By strategy I got him underground, and by other stratagem I discovered the whole truth, which, laid bare, was this:

Then the Same Old Thing Happened.

The old La Rose workings were apparently bottomed, and the management knew it. The sensational Lawson "silver sidewalk" had pinched out at comparatively shallow depth. The company was actually borrowing money on ore shipments to maintain its dividend rate. The management had not given a single one of these facts to stockholders or to the public generally.

The Mining Financial News told the story as far as it could without laying itself open to a libel suit. It pointed out that the La Rose had been bottomed, that the Lawson had pinched, but refrained from treading on the dangerous ground of accusing the management of a crime, or what might be construed a crime, namely, the payment of dividends with borrowed money.

Down went La Rose. It crashed to \$6.50. At the time of the break the pool of the Financial Issues Company had disposed of, approximately, 1,000,000 shares at a profit of nearly \$2,000,000.

The circulation of the Mining Financial News was only 34,000. It reached a large number of stockholders in the La Rose Company, but not all of them. The story's publication caused the smash, but the lack of information from company centres as to the facts, plus assurances which were sent broadcast through affiliated and friendly brokerage houses that there was nothing the matter with the mine, that the dividends were not going to be cut, and that the smash was caused by a professional bear raid caused a terrific market to ensue around the \$6.50 point. To thousands of stockholders the decline appeared as an opportunity to buy some cheap stock to average down their holdings. To keep the newsplot boiling, rumors were now circulated of a contemplated merger of Kerr Lake, Nipissing and La Rose. Some credence was given to this story even on the Street. Kerr Lake was selling at about \$9 a share, a price out of all proportion to the real intrinsic value of the stock. Wall Street surmised that the Lewishohn crowd would not overlook a bet of this kind, and figured that Kerr Lake, like Barkus, "was willin'."

Curb brokers reported to the agents of W. B. Thompson and of the Financial Issues Company that the public was eager to absorb La Rose at around the \$6.50 point. Promptly Mr. Thompson gave instructions that 100,000 shares be fed to the market. The market absorbed this stock like a sponge. "Let them have some more," was Mr. Thompson's order, "sell it down to \$5.50 if necessary."

And down she went, the market eating up another 100,000 shares. When the \$5.50 point was reached, the Financial Issues Company had successfully unloaded, approximately, 1,300,000 shares of La Rose. Now near the end of the rope, Mr. Thompson, as controlling head of the Financial Issues Company, promptly dumped the remaining 100,000 shares of stock still under option onto the market. At the clean-up the net profits were found to be \$2,500,000 for W. B. Thompson and his associates. Having made a clean-up, Mr. Thompson, without any scruples whatsoever, withdrew all market support. The market price promptly tumbled to around \$4.50.

ENTERS D. Lorne McGibbon, wrathy, outraged, and scandalized. Mr. McGibbon had learned of the true conditions which prevailed at the mine, of the financial policy which permitted the borrowing of money to maintain a high rate of dividends, and also the fact that instead of protecting the market, W. B. Thompson had ruthlessly unloaded all of his holdings down to the last share, and then, without a qualm, had withdrawn all market support. There followed a scene. Mr. McGibbon insisted that since he was now the largest individual stockholder, and his investment and that of his friends in La Rose represented all of \$1,000,000, and further, since Mr. Thompson had no more financial interest in the company, the control be turned over to him. A scandal threatened. The Nipissing had proven a good old cow to milk, and up to the day of Mr. McGibbon's appearance in New York, Mr. Thompson had no idea of letting go of his hold on the La Rose management; indeed, he was discussing among his friends the advisability of a merger of La Rose, Kerr Lake and Nipissing, with the usual large option on a big block of the new merger stock as his prize in the transaction. It did not take him long, however, to discover that Mr. McGibbon was in earnest, and before Mr. McGibbon left the office he was informed that his wishes would be complied with. The Financial Issues Company was in the possession of the resignations of the Timmins-Dunlop-McMartin crowd, and at the very next meeting of the directors of La Rose these resignations were presented and accepted. Mr. McGibbon, Alexander Pringle, Shirley Ogilvie and George Washington Stevens succeeded these gentlemen on the board. Mr. McGibbon being elected president. E. P. Earle, David Fasken and R. B. Watson, were continued on the board. Mr. Watson was mine manager, while Messrs. Earle and Fasken represented the old Thompson regime. Before the new directorate was in office long enough to take its first long breath, they very honorably thing was done toward the public and stockholders—the dividend rate was cut in half. The very questionable habit of borrowing money on ore shipments to pay dividends was discontinued. The mines, instead of being gutted to pay an abnormal rate of dividends, were systematically developed. Research was prosecuted for new ore bodies. The entire policy of the company was changed, so that mine management and dividend policy ceased to dovetail with the requirements of market manipulation and stock-jobbing.

The result of the change of policy is that to-day, at another end of the Lawson property, an ore body of very great importance has been opened up and is producing at a high rate for the company. Mining endeavor in the company's other ground has also proved fruitful. The mines, in fact, are now supplying more than double the value of ore required for dividend payments. Further, when the next dividend day arrives, La Rose stockholders will find in the company's treasury a surplus of \$1,500,000 as against a former deficit. Again, it is now officially stated that the old La Rose mine itself is showing large new ore bodies under the progressive development campaign which has recently been in progress, and the entire La Rose property looks better at this moment than at any time before in its history.

THE resignation of Mr. McGibbon from the Nipissing directorate at this time is undoubtedly due to the fact that he refuses to become a part of any scheme



LOUIS D. BRANDEIS,

The Boston lawyer, responsible for Massachusetts' savings bank insurance system, and other movements for the welfare of the masses. A promoter of progressive legislation.

which smacks of the former La Rose dividend proceeding. Against the surplus of \$1,500,000 in the La Rose treasury and an annual dividend requirement of \$600,000, Nipissing now boasts of a surplus of only \$850,000 with a dividend requirement yearly of \$1,800,000. Again, after paying its last semi-annual dividend of \$300,000, La Rose was able to add to its cash surplus more than \$350,000, while Nipissing was compelled in order to pay its last semi-annual dividend of \$900,000 to draw on its reserve of cash to the extent of \$50,000. The net value of the ore product of Nipissing during the first half year of 1911 was approximately \$50,000 less than the dividend requirement. Mr. McGibbon, very apparently, does not believe in paying dividends that are not earned. It is a fact, too, that Nipissing's production tonnages for the first half year of 1911 show that it was found necessary in June, the last month of the half year, to gut the mine to the extent of more than 200,000 ounces of silver in excess of the January and March production, seemingly in a vain endeavor to meet the extraordinary dividend requirement.

That the policy of paying dividends in excess of earnings is without honest precedent, and that it is an accepted fact in mine finance that a handsome reserve should always be maintained in the treasury, everybody admits. Probably the most mismanaged mine of consequence in the far west in its early days was Goldfield Consolidated, and yet the cash reserve of that company since it began to pay dividends has been maintained at around \$2,000,000 or more. And this, notwithstanding the fact that it is known that only a very small portion of the ground of Goldfield Consolidated has not been explored and developed. In the case of Nipissing, on the other hand, it has hundreds of acres yet to be developed, and it is a reasonable certainty that the time is not far away when very large sums will be required to prosecute search for new ore bodies. Now, the Thompson-Earle crowd still control Nipissing, although it is a notorious fact they do not own as much as five per cent. of the entire capitalization of the company. The stock is widely distributed. The "dear public" owns control. What is the object of the Thompson-Earle crowd in trying to maintain the high dividend rate? I can guess, but I do not know. If I were asked by a stockholder to make a guess, my conclusions would be that W. B. Thompson, who bought Cumberland Ely en bloc at 50 cents a share and ballooned it to \$16 on the New York curb, unloading his holdings all the way up, is undoubtedly performing at this time, as always, in the interest of W. B. Thompson.

I submit that the foregoing, as a whole, is a very moderate statement of the exact facts. Every syllable can be verified. And you, Mr. Editor, owe it to your readers, who, I am credibly informed, believe in your integrity of purpose, to lay these facts before them.

George Graham Rice

James Buchanan Duke, head of the tobacco trust and worth all of \$100,000,000, knew the pinch of poverty when a child, and when eight years old worked in the field, wielding a hoe, driving two blind mules, and fighting the vermin which attacked his father's tobacco plants. He was born near Durham, North Carolina, in 1857. His father was impoverished by the Civil War, and at its close the entire Duke family worked with tobacco, which was peddled about the country. When success came, young Duke declined to go to college, preferring to stick to business. He is still a hard worker, but is not interested in anything that does not pertain to tobacco. Ingenious and resourceful, he is probably the greatest advertiser in the world.

Over 300 years ago one of the most unusual strikes ever recorded took place in Paris, when all the lawyers walked out, so to speak. A law of ordinance was issued and promulgated by the French King, Henry III., ordering all lawyers to sign their pleadings and to state the amount they were charging their clients for their services. This was done so that the lawyers could be properly and sufficiently taxed on their income. The lawyers objected, and the strike, causing an entire state of judicial proceedings, followed. Peace was restored by the non-enforcement of the ordinance, though it was not repealed.

The general tendency of J. Thomas Reinhardt to make money for himself rather than for those to whom he sells mine shares has been well exploited, but his advertisement occupies a prominent place daily in Toronto's gifted mining journal, the Toronto World.

The Dominion Steel Company in June made new high records in output of both steel and coke. The figures are:—Pig iron, 26,760 tons; steel ingots, 31,240 tons; rails, 14,800 tons; rods 4,840 tons; coke, 10,950 tons; shipments, 24,910 tons.



The directors' room of the New York Clearing House. —American Press Association.

DONALDSON LINE**GLASGOW PASSENGER SERVICE**

From Glasgow. From Montreal.
 Aug. 19—TSS. ATHENIA Sept. 3
 Aug. 26—TSS. SATURNIA Sept. 10
 Sept. 9—TSS. CASSANDRA Sept. 23
 Passage Rates: Cabin (called Second), \$47.50 upwards. Third Class, Eastbound, \$29.00; Westbound, \$30.00.

THE ROBERT REFORM CO., Limited,
 AGENTS

CUNARD LINE**Canadian London Passenger Service.**

From Montreal. From London.
 Aug. 22—TSS. ASCANIA Sept. 9
 Sept. 5—TSS. ALBANIA Sept. 23
 Sept. 19—TSS. AUSONIA Oct. 7
 Oct. 3—TSS. ASCANIA Oct. 21
 Passage Rates: Cabin (called Second), \$47.50 upwards. Third Class, Eastbound, \$29.00; Westbound, \$30.00.

Full particulars on application to
 THE ROBERT REFORM CO., Limited
 Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, St. John,
 N.B., Portland, Me., Winnipeg, Man.,
 and all Cunard Line Agents.

AMERICAN LINE

New York, Plymouth, Cherbourg,
 Southampton.

St. Louis Sept. 9. St. Paul Sept. 23
 New York Sept. 16. Philadelphia Sept. 30

Atlantic Transport Line

New York—London Direct.
 Minnetonka Sept. 9. Minnetonka Sept. 23
 Minnetonka Sept. 16. Minnetonka Sept. 30

RED STAR LINE

London Paris, via Dover—Antwerp.
 Lapland Sept. 9. Kronland Sept. 16

WHITE STAR LINE

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
 Cedric Sept. 14. Celtic Sept. 28
 Baltic Sept. 21. Adriatic Oct. 5

New York, Plymouth, Cherbourg,
 Southampton.

Olympic Sept. 9. Olympic Sept. 23
 Olympic Sept. 16. Olympic Sept. 30

WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE

Canada Sept. 9. Teutonic Sept. 13
 Teutonic Sept. 16. Teutonic Oct. 14

To the Mediterranean
 REGULAR SAILINGS FROM
 NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

All steamers equipped with Wireless and
 Submarine Signals Ask Local Agents or
 H. G. THORLEY, Passenger Agent

41 King St. East, Toronto
 Freight Office—28 Wellington Street East

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY**Ocean Limited**

Leaves Montreal daily, except Saturday,
 19.30. Arrives St. John, 12.25.
 Leaves St. John, 22.00 daily, except Sunday.

ONLY ONE NIGHT ON THE ROAD

BETWEEN
 Western Ontario, St. John and Halifax

Saving Hours of Time.

Maritime Express

Leaves Montreal daily 8.15, as far as
 Campbellton. Daily, except Saturday,
 arriving St. John 10.40, Halifax,
 13.30 daily except Sunday.

Through sleeping cars between
 Montreal, St. John and Halifax.
 Dining-car service unequalled.

Direct connection for Prince Edward
 Island and the Sydney.

Toronto Ticket Office
 51 KING STREET EAST.

CAREFUL INVESTORS

Are satisfied with fair interest return and
 have no worry regarding their investments.

We have a splendid list of
 Government and Municipal Debentures

to yield from
 4% to 5 1/2%

Corporation Bonds from
 5% to 6 1/2%

Particulars gladly furnished on request.

CAMPBELL, THOMPSON & CO.

43 KING STREET WEST
 TORONTO

Canadian Cereal and Milling Company, Limited

DIVID ND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-third per cent. (2 1/3%), being at the rate of 7% per annum upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, has been declared for the four months ending August 31st, 1911, and that the same will be payable on September 10th, 1911, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st August, 1911.

By order of the Board,
 W. A. STROWGER,
 Secretary.



| Par Value | Outstanding Common Stock | Outstanding Preferred | Bonds and Debentures | Res. Funds Profit and Loss | STOCK | Range for twelve months, 1910. | High | Date | Low | Date | Ask | Bid |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-----|
| 100 | 180,000,000 | 55,616,656 | 176,333,583 | 3,244,539 | Transportation | 202 | Nov. | 177 | Jan. | 228 1/2 | 228 1/2 | |
| 100 | 12,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 2,890,000 | 625,518 | Canadian Pac. Ry. | 70 | Dec. | 40 1/2 | July | 66 1/2 | 66 | |
| 100 | 3,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 600,000 | 518,048 | Dul. Sup. Trac. Co., com. | 81 1/2 | Oct. | 64 1/2 | July | 81 | 80 1/2 | |
| 100 | 4,584,500 | 4,584,500 | 24,556,813 | 1,460,427 | Halifax Electric | 133 | Dec. | 117 | July | 150 | 149 | |
| 100 | 15,000,000 | 3,073,400 | 16,087,500 | 2,891,338 | Illinois Trac. pref. | 93 1/2 | Jan. | 88 1/2 | Nov. | 91 | 90 | |
| 100 | 11,487,400 | 10,832,000 | 61,674,000 | 10,328,025 | Mex. N. W. Ry. | 59 1/2 | Mar. | 46 1/2 | July | ... | ... | |
| 100 | 20,832,000 | 10,832,000 | 4,421,863 | 60,338 | Mexico Tram. Co. | 127 | Apr. | 117 1/2 | Aug. | 133 | 130 | |
| 100 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 13,024,000 | 1,074,000 | Minn., St. P. & S.M. | 145 1/2 | Mar. | 124 1/2 | July | 226 1/2 | 226 | |
| 100 | 9,000,000 | 500,000 | 2,500,000 | 1,423,380 | Northern Nav. | 122 | Jan. | 104 | July | ... | ... | |
| 100 | 3,000,000 | 500,000 | 2,500,000 | 1,423,380 | Northern Ohio Trac. | 64 | Sept. | 34 | Jan. | 66 | 64 1/2 | |
| 100 | 9,000,000 | 500,000 | 2,500,000 | 1,423,380 | Porto Rico Ry. Co., com. | 61 1/2 | Nov. | 34 | Mar. | 58 1/2 | 57 1/2 | |
| 100 | 1,132,000 | 1,132,000 | 1,132,000 | 1,132,000 | Que. R.L. & P. Co., com. | 95 | Jan. | 77 | July | 115 | 114 1/2 | |
| 100 | 27,500,000 | 46,356,226 | 149,845 | 2,597,507 | Richelleu & Ontario | 105 | Oct. | 87 1/2 | July | 112 1/2 | 112 1/2 | |
| 100 | 800,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 | St. L. & Chi. S.N. Co. | 119 | Jan. | 90 | July | ... | ... | |
| 100 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | Sao Paulo T.L. & P. Co. | 153 | Sept. | 135 | Dec. | ... | ... | |
| 100 | 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 | Toronto Ry. | 129 1/2 | Jan. | 110 1/2 | July | 130 1/2 | 130 | |
| 100 | 20,100,000 | 20,100,000 | 20,100,000 | 20,100,000 | Twin City, com. | 117 | Jan. | 103 | July | 107 | 106 | |
| 100 | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 | Winnipeg Electric | 199 1/2 | Sept. | 176 | July | 235 | 230 | |
| 100 | 12,500,000 | 12,500,000 | 12,500,000 | 12,500,000 | Telegraph, Light & P. | 148 | Mar. | 141 | Sept. | ... | 145 | |
| 50 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | Consumers Gas | 207 | Mar. | 198 | July | ... | 193 | |
| 100 | 41,380,400 | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | Mackay, com. | 97 1/2 | Oct. | 78 1/2 | July | 84 1/2 | 83 | |
| 100 | 41,380,400 | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | Mackay, pref. | 147 | Jan. | 126 | July | ... | ... | |
| 100 | 13,585,000 | 2,400,000 | 20,000,000 | 662,854 | Mex. L. & P. Co., com. | 89 1/2 | Oct. | 66 | Jan. | 86 1/2 | 86 1/2 | |
| 100 | 13,585,000 | 2,400,000 | 20,000,000 | 662,854 | Do., pref. | 103 1/2 | Dec. | 89 1/2 | July | ... | 106 | |
| 100 | 12,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 12,000,000 | Montreal Power | 102 1/2 | Feb. | 102 1/2 | Feb. | ... | 102 1/2 | |
| 100 | 1,500,400 | 1,500,400 | 1,500,400 | 1,500,400 | Ottawa L. H. & P. Co. | 131 | Dec. | 109 | Jan. | 141 1/2 | 140 1/2 | |
| 100 | 8,500,000 | 8,500,000 | 8,500,000 | 8,500,000 | Shaw. W. & P. Co. | 111 1/2 | Sept. | 92 | July | 112 1/2 | 112 1/2 | |
| 100 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | Toronto El. Light | 123 1/2 | Nov. | 109 | Sept. | ... | ... | |

| Par Value | Outstanding Common Stock | Outstanding Preferred | Bonds and Debentures | Res. Funds Profit and Loss | STOCK | Range for twelve months, 1910. | High | Date | Low | Date | Ask | Bid |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-----|
| 243 | 4,866,586 | 2,530,666 | 294,944 | 310,204 | Banks | 151 | April | 145 | July | ... | 150 | |
| 50 | 10,000,500 | 7,000,000 | 101,204 | 101,204 | British North America | 215 1/2 | April | 196 | Jan. | 208 | 206 | |
| 100 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | Commerce | 240 1/2 | Jan. | 231 1/2 | Dec. | 224 | 224 | |
| 100 | 3,000,000 | 2,500,000 | 145,038 | 145,038 | Eastern Townships | 168 1/2 | Dec. | 160 | Dec. | ... | 174 1/2 | |
| 100 | 2,680,560 | 3,000,000 | 182,810 | 182,810 | Hamilton | 208 | Feb. | 196 | Sept. | ... | 197 1/2 | |
| 100 | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | Imperial | 167 | Nov. | 142 | Aug. | 170 1/2 | 170 | |
| 100 | 5,587,641 | 5,587,641 | 5,587,641 | 5,587,641 | Merchants | 240 | Mar. | 219 | Dec. | ... | 229 | |
| 100 | 6,000,000 | 4,800,000 | 99,297 | 99,297 | Metropolitan | 187 1/2 | Aug. | 171 | Jan. | 192 | 191 1/2 | |
| 100 | 1,000,000 | 1,250,000 | 104,698 | 104,698 | Molson | 215 | April | 204 | ... | ... | 207 1/2 | |
| 100 | 4,400,000 | 4,400,000 | 4,400,000 | 4,400,000 | Montreal | 259 1/2 | Jan. | 242 | Aug. | 263 | 260 | |
| 100 | 14,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 26,014 | 26,014 | National | 278 1/2 | June | 265 | Nov. | 265 1/2 | 265 1/2 | |
| 100 | 2,000,000 | 1,200,000 | 44,865 | 44,865 | Nova Scotia | 285 1/2 | April | 270 | Aug. | 272 1/2 | 272 1/2 | |
| 100 | 3,000,000 | 5,500,000 | 117,838 | 117,838 | Ottawa | 212 1/2 | Nov. | 200 | Jan. | 208 | ... | |
| 100 | 3,500,000 | 3,500,000 | 50,580 | 50,580 | Quebec | 135 | Nov. | 123 | Jan. | 129 | 127 | |
| 100 | 2,500,000 | 1,250,000 | 228,380 | 228,380 | Standard | 232 1/2 | Jan. | 219 | Nov. | 204 | 204 | |
| 100 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 54,072 | 54,072 | Toronto | 220 1/2 | Jan. | 209 1/2 | Nov. | ... | 215 | |
| 100 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 102,435 | 102,435 | Union | 150 | Dec. | 139 1/2 | Jan. | 150 | 148 | |
| 100 | 4,000,000 | 2,400,000 | 28,676 | 28,676 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

| Outstanding Common Stock | | | | | Outstanding Preferred | Bonds and Debentures | Res. Funds Profit and Loss | STOCK | Range for twelve months, 1910. | | | | Wednesday, Sept. 6. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|--------|---------|--|---------------------|
| Par Value | Outstanding Common Stock | Outstanding Preferred | Bonds and Debentures | Res. Funds Profit and Loss | STOCK | High | Date | Low | Date | Ask | Bid | | |
| 100 | 8,125,000 | 1,875,000 | 7,500,000 | 110,137 | Industrial and Miscellaneous | 35 | Feb. | 9 | Sept. | ... | 4 | | |
| 100 | 8,125,000 | 1,875,000 | 7,500,000 | 110,137 | Amal. Asbes. Corp. com. | 98 | Feb. | 50 | Sept. | ... | ... | | |
| 100 | 3,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 510,000 | 510,000 | Black L. Cons. Asb. com. | 234 1/2 | June | 16 | Nov. | ... | 8 | | |
| 100 | 3,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 510,000 | 510,000 | Do., pref. | 70 1/2 | Jan. | 57 1/2 | Sept. | ... | 20 | | |
| 100 | 750,000 | 750,000 | 47,000 | 47,000 | F. N. Rurt Co., com. | 96 | Nov. | 59 | Jan. | 115 | 113 | | |
| 100 | 750,000 | 750,000 | 47,000 | 47,000 | Do., pref. | 107 1/2 | Dec. | 94 | Jan. | ... | 118 | | |
| 100 | 3,500,000 | 8,000,000 | 3,500,000 | 3,500,000 | Can. Car. & F., com. | 65 | April | 60 | Sept. | ... | 60 | | |
| 100 | 3,500,000 | 8,000,000 | 3,500,000 | 3,500,000 | Do., pref. | 104 | Dec. | 98 | ... | 104 | ... | | |
| 100 | 13,500,000 | 10,500,000 | 6,000,000 | 217,994 | Can. Cement, com. | 25 | April | 15 | July | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | | |
| 100 | 13,500,000 | 10,500,000 | 6,000,000 | 217,994 | Do., pref. | 90 1/2 | April | 78 | July | 81 | 80 1/2 | | |
| 100 | 6,000,000 | 14,407,648 | 3,541,769 | 76,700 | Canada Perm. | 170 1/2 | April | 158 1/2 | Dec. | ... | ... | | |
| 100 | 2,784,895 | 1,854,455 | 2,441,300 | 76,700 | Can. Con. Rub. com. | 102 1/2 | Jan. | 90 | Sept. | ... | 92 1/2 | | |
| 100 | 2,784,895 | 1,854,455 | 2,441,300 | 76,700 | Do., pref. | 119 1/2 | Jan. | 100 | Aug. | ... | 108 1/2 | | |
| 100 | 2,700,000 | 3,575,000 | 3,800,000 | ... | Can. Cottons, Ltd. | 25 | Nov. | 23 1/2 | Nov. | ... | 24 | | |
| 100 | 2,700,000 | 3,575,000 | 3,800,000 | ... | Do., pref. | 73 | Nov. | 71 | Nov. | ... | 60 | | |
| 100 | 2,700,000 | 3,575,000 | 3,800,000 | ... | Can. Gen. Elec. com. | 120 | Feb. | 104 | Dec. | 110 | 108 1/2 | | |
| 100 | 2,700,000 | 3,575,000 | 3,800,000 | ... | Lake Superior Corp. | 123 | Aug. | 119 | July | 144 | 143 | | |
| 100 | 845,000 | 408,910 | 54,396 | 54,396 | City Dairy, com. | 140 1/2 | Aug. | 124 1/2 | Jan. | ... | 125 | | |
| 100 | 845,000 | 408,910 | 54,396 | 54,396 | Do., pref. | 100 1/2 | Sept. | 90 1/2 | April | ... | 102 1/2 | | |
| 100 | 1,768,814 | 1,768,814 | 1,768,814 | 1,768,814 | Crown Reserve | 410 | Jan. | 380 | July | 285 | 285 | | |
| 100 | 35,000,000 | 1,850,000 | 1,500,000 | 655,780 | Dom. Steel & C. Corp. | 67 | May | 50 1/2 | July | 52 | 51 1/2 | | |
| 100 | 5,000,000 | 1,850,000 | 6,451,058 | 655,780 | Dom. Textile, com. | 75 | April | 59 1/2 | Dec. | ... | 63 1/2 | | |
| 100 | 5,000,000 | 1,850,000 | 6,451,058 | 655,780 | Do., pref. | 110 | Jan. | 97 | Nov. | ... | 62 1/2 | | |
| 100 | 40,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 50,808 | Lake Superior Corp. | 123 | Feb. | 119 | July | 144 | 143 | | |
| 100 | 2,100,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,074,358 | L. of Woods Milling | 128 | Jan. | 121 | Oct. | ... | 121 | | |
| 100 | 2,100,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,074,358 | La Rose Cons. M. Co. | 502 | Oct. | 330 | July | ... | 305 | | |
| 100 | 7,493,185 | 894,400 | 949,305 | 57,738 | Laurentide, com. | 170 | Dec. | 128 | Feb. | ... | ... | | |
| 100 | 2,705,600 | 894,400 | 949,305 | 57,738 | Do., pref. | 185 | Dec. | 115 | Feb. | ... | ... | | |
| 100 | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | ... | ... | Maple Leaf Mill., com. | 165 | Nov. | 130 | July | 62 | 60 1/2 | | |
| 100 | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | ... | ... | Do., pref. | 87 1/2 | Aug. | 40 | Jan. | ... | 9 1/2 | | |
| 100 | 5,700,000 | 800,000 | ... | 383,506 | Montreal Steel | 99 | Sept. | 88 1/2 | Jan. | ... | ... | | |
| 100 | 700,000 | 800,000 | ... | 383,506 | Do., pref. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 5 | 6,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 4,500,000 | 835,167 | Nipissing Mines Co. | 11.75 | May | 9.50 | May | ... | 7.50 | | |
| 100 | 6,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 4,500,000 | 2,204,889 | N. S. Steel, com. | 91 1/2 | Mar. | 68 1/2 | Jan. | 95 | ... | | |
| 100 | 6,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 4,500,000 | 2,204,889 | Do., pref. | 123 | Feb. | 118 | July | ... | 122 1/2 | | |
| 100 | 2,500,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,750,000 | 723,742 | Oelbye Flour | 123 | Feb. | 123 | Dec. | ... | 123 | | |
| 100 | 2,500,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,750,000 | 723,742 | Do., pref. | 128 | Feb. | 123 | Dec. | ... | 123 | | |
| 100 | 650,000 | 650,000 | ... | ... | Pacific Rurt | 45 | Dec. | 39 1/2 | Nov. | 45 | ... | | |
| 100 | 650,000 | 650,000 | ... | ... | Do., pref. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 100 | 2,150,000 | 1,075,000 | 2,000,000 | 732,650 | Pennman, Lim. com. | 63 1/2 | April | 51 | July | 57 | ... | | |
| 100 | 2,150,000 | 1,075,000 | 2,000,000 | 732,650 | Do., pref. | 80 | Oct. | 80 | July | 83 | ... | | |
| 100 | 937,500 | 800,000 | ... | 773,982 | W. A. Brown, Ltd., com. | 112 | Feb. | 104 1/2 | Jan. | 170 | ... | | |
| 100 | 937,500 | 800,000 | ... | 670,957 | Do., pref. | 113 | Feb. | 104 1/2 | Jan. | 109 | 109 | | |
| 100 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | ... | 132,220 | Sawyer Massey | 85 1/2 | ... | 84 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 100 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | ... | 132,220 | Do., pref. | 81 1/2 | ... | 80 | ... | 89 1/2 | ... | | |

Ontario's Oldest Church

By ETHEL G. RAYMOND

PICTURESQUELY perched on a hill-top overlooking the Grand River, is a quaint frame chapel, the most venerable in Ontario. On the outskirts of the busy commercial city of Brantford it stands, as though withdrawn from the noise and tide of travel to quietly ruminate upon the past. It is a living link between the past and present, between Paganism and Christianity and between the Red man and the White. It is the crucible in which the stoical spirits of the Indian brave and the White man were fused in one religion of peace. Reared as a reward of the Red man's loyalty to the British Crown, it marks historic ground, and this is the history of the little church.

Before the Revolutionary War the Mohawks lived in the present State of New York, where a church had been built for them by the British Crown. When the war broke out, Captain Joseph Brant and his Indian followers were compelled to abandon their homes in the Mohawk Valley and send their families to Lachine and Niagara. At that time Sir Guy Carleton gave them a pledge that as soon as the war should cease their homes would be restored to their former condition.

At the close of the war, the Government, true to its promise, selected a tract of land upon the Bay of Quinte, to be set apart for the use of the Six Nations in recognition of their loyalty. Brant, however, urged by the Senecas and others, preferred an allotment on the Grand River, thereby displaying native wisdom and instinct in selecting the most productive belt in Ontario.

After considerable delay, caused by disagreement among the Indians themselves, a meeting of the Mississaugas and chiefs of the Six Nations and Delawares was held at Niagara, and the sale of the land was made by the Mississaugas for the use of the Six Nations. They were granted six miles on either side of the Grand River from its mouth to its source, and here the greater part of the Mohawks, Senecas, Cayugas and others decided to settle.

The Government also promised to build a church to replace the one of the former settlement. In November, 1784, General Haldimand instructed Dr. Peyster to let the church contract, which was awarded to John H. Smith, an United Empire Loyalist. In 1785 the contractor and his sons began the building of the new church, now so familiarly known as "The Old Mohawk."

Timber for the building, which is of frame, was cut and sawn near Paris, some miles distant, and floated down the river to where the church still stands. The old clapboards, beaded in those days entirely by hand, may be readily distinguished from those added in subsequent alterations. Originally the pulpit was in the middle of the south wall facing north. On the west side of that there was an old pew reserved for the historic family of the Brants. At each side, facing the altar, there were two pews reserved for white members of the congregation. The remainder of the old-fashioned high board pews were occupied by Indians.

The old Mohawk church was the first built in Ontario, and the first Protestant church in either Upper or Lower Canada, yet it had no regular minister in charge during its first forty years of existence. Some of the earliest records of the church may be found in "Hall's Travels," where Lieutenant Hall writes of his visit to the church in 1816. He quaintly describes the services conducted by "Aaron, a grey headed Mohawk, who touched his cheeks and forehead with a few spots of vermilion in honor of Sunday. He wore a surplice and preached." Dr. Stuart records a still earlier visit to the Mohawks in 1788, and describes the village as consisting of a great number of good houses, with an elegant church in the centre. It has an elegant steeple and is well furnished within. He also adds that the Psalms were accompanied by an organ, and mentions a service of plate and crimson furniture for the pulpit.

The Six Nation mission was assumed charge of by the New England Company in 1823, which charge it still retained to the present day. Through this new management the Rev. Wm. Hough was sent out as the first missionary, and a parsonage and two schools built.

In 1829 the church was considerably altered, the spire being rebuilt to form an entrance porch, vestry and belfry. In 1830 the chapel of the Mohawks was consecrated by the Bishop of Quebec. For a time the old church was unused and fell into decay, but in 1865 it was once more repaired, and has been used constantly ever since. Each Sabbath morning the service of the Church of England is conducted by the Rev. Robert Ashton, and attended by the pupils of the Mohawk Institute and interested visitors. The Rev. Mr. Ashton, incumbent since 1885, has been the principal of the Mohawk Institution, and has directed the work of the New England Company since 1872, in which capacity he has been most successful. To his unflinching courtesy and his exhaustive knowledge of the Indian races, visitors are invariably indebted.

The Mohawk Institution has gone far towards solving the question of Indian education. Its ever-widening influence has been strongly marked. Besides the customary schooling, the Indian girls receive domestic instruction, while the boys are taught agriculture. The old institution, recently destroyed by fire, has been replaced by a handsome and well-equipped building, situated but a short distance from the church.

The old Mohawk church has many relics of historic interest still in its possession, among them a silver communion service, presented by Queen Anne having the Royal Arms and the inscription, "The gift of Her Majesty Anne, by the grace of God of Great Britain and Ireland and her plantations in North America, Queen to the Indian chapel of the Mohawks, 1712." A Bible, also the gift of Queen Anne, was inscribed with the names of Royal visitors. Both Bible and communion service were deeply revered by the Indians, and guarded most jealously. They were buried by the Indians during the war, and restored later to their present possession. Immediately above the altar two tablets adorn the walls inscribed in the lengthy words of the Mohawk tongue with the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments and the Apostles' Creed. The letters emblazoned in gold stand out boldly from their black relief.

The tablets, altar cloth and Royal coat-of-arms of

George the Third above the entrance, were sent from England by the Government in 1876.

Not the least interesting of these valuable historic relics retained by the church is the veteran church bell of Ontario. Deposited by time, cracked and dust laden, it still commands our veneration, for though its music be for ever marred, its voice first startled the stillness of the forest to summon the roaming Red man to the house of prayer.

Beneath the shadow of the little church, whose infancy he so tenderly cherished, a mighty warrior sleeps—Thayendanegea—whose picturesque personality illuminates the page of history, whose heroic deeds are echoed by the years. He forged the mighty link which welds two races. His memory is revered by the Red man, and honored by the White, as his epitaph testifies: "This tomb

past still haunts the place, lingers within the walls, and clings about the time-worn epitaphs.

The little church once marked the very heart of the Indian village, about it clustered the homes of the ancient Mohawks, whose graves it now overshadows. To its very base the advancing tide of civilization has rolled, marring the ancient beauty of its setting. The picturesque panorama of the past has faded; the dusky warrior vanished. The mighty woods have bowed before the years, trails have widened into roads, while bridges span the ancient Indian fords. The savage war-cry of the ages past is echoed by shrieking whistles, and fumes of factories fill the air where once the slender smoke of the wigwam rose silently skyward.

Girls not to Marry

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"DO you see that girl over there," a friend of mine once said to me, "well she's one of the girls not to marry!"

But the girl was a pretty, crisp, well-clothed sort of girl and I protested.

"Oh," I asked, "and why not? She's sweet looking, and fresh, and likeable."

"But her stockings are wrinkled about her ankles. Women who allow their stockings to hang about their

or skirt drives him frantic; he says a woman like that will run the home for ever on the "anything-will-do-just-now" line. He'd be always having his dinner off cold ham brought in at the last moment from the cook-shop round the corner, and the corners of the rooms would be choked with dirt until the woman got a dust-pan "presently."

Yet another friend detests girls whose nails are not up to the high-water mark of lustrousness begot of manicure sets. Another who detests a woman who indulges in low heels and "sensible" clothing (he says that this type of woman is so anxious to take care of her mind that her home and her husband can go to the dickens). Another who can't bear dingy blouses, and yet another who would rather not marry than marry a girl whose bootlaces were ever allowed to be broken, or who carried an old purse; and a whole collection of men join in avoiding that sort of girl who wants to be loved for her beautiful nature, and not for her beauty of face or dress—and shows it. "Those girls who look soulful and who dress in an 'arty' fashion," said one, "always make a man feel that they will read Browning until the breakfast bacon has been burnt to a cinder, and the coffee has boiled away."

But, curiously enough, no man seems to mind the girl whose hair looks, generally, on the verge of tumbling down; as one fellow told me. "Sometimes it looks rather charming, and at anytime a woman's hair is pretty—but, of course, it depends upon the woman."

Though on the whole a man has a decided liking for law and order in his home, even when he is by nature untidy and careless himself, many a one will feel that there can be too much of it. One bachelor, and a methodical one, too, uttered a word of warning against the house-proud woman. He was convinced that his life with her would be set to the tune of "Don't," that he would not be permitted to smoke in the room where clean curtains had been hung; that the cushions must never have their inviting plumpness ruffled no matter how weary his own back might be; that he could never bestrew the table with the paraphernalia pertaining to his special hobby, because it looked untidy. He felt and not unreasonably that a house presided over by such a girl would not be in the best sense a home, a place where he could take his ease, a haven where his heart would turn fondly during his absence.

One of the reasons which have been seriously put forward to account for the reluctance of young men to marry, is that girls of to-day have such expensive tastes in dress that men are afraid marriage will mean a constant drain on their pocket to keep the wife as well dressed as was the daughter. That this idea has gained ground is evident, so presumably a good many bachelors are obsessed by it, and such is masculine ignorance as to matters of feminine apparel that the fear is pretty real. One man, however, is more courageous, and says that if a girl is always neat and natty in her dress, it does not at all follow that she must spend a fortune on clothes. His experience—and after all experience outweighs theory—is that a girl with a very modest allowance is often the best turned out, simply because she has been forced to study the question of dress, to manage and to buy intelligently.

Still another man, discussing the question of the right girl to marry, expresses himself very emphatically as to the young woman who is always boasting of past love affairs. He owns that the sight of a girl who is admired by several men has often the effect of inspiring another to cut them out, and carry off the lady from under their noses. It is a survival of the old stone-age, primitive instinct of marriage, but though the successful lover likes to plume himself on his victory, he does not like to hear about his fiancée's lovers. Perhaps the feeling in such a case is nearly akin to the irritation engendered by the mention of the dear departed, in the case of a second marriage.

The girl with a harsh voice comes in for condemnation at the hands of still another bachelor. "Fancy coming home to that!" was his comment as he listened to a strident voiced damsel. "What she says is all right, and quite worth hearing, but I would rather hear absolute nonsense provided the speaker had a soft, pleasant way of talking that did not get on my nerves."

"So long as she does not purr," struck in another, who proceeded from that text to expound on one particular feminine trick which evidently exasperated him.

"Don't have anything to do with the girl who can never keep an appointment punctually," is the advice of one man, "if she can't be on time when there is something pleasant in view, such as a theatre, a tea or a picture show, not to mention the company of the fellow who provides the little outing, what is she going to do when duties which are not particularly pleasant confront her? Why naturally they will always be put off till the more convenient season, and you will have a fretful wife. It is more than likely, too, that you yourself will develop into a sarcastic, ill-tempered brute because you realize that punctuality is one of the virtues of women as it is of princes, and wonder how it is some women can't learn it."

Perhaps after all it is impossible to say why these little traits were picked out by the speakers as indicating rocks ahead in the sea of marriage, but "it's a straw that shows which way the wind blows," and character reveals itself sometimes by signs so small that they are overlooked by all but one or two more observant than the crowd. Every day matches are made which prove these objections to be of no moment, even sometimes to those who so confidently made them, and we can only suppose that in such a case it depends on the woman.

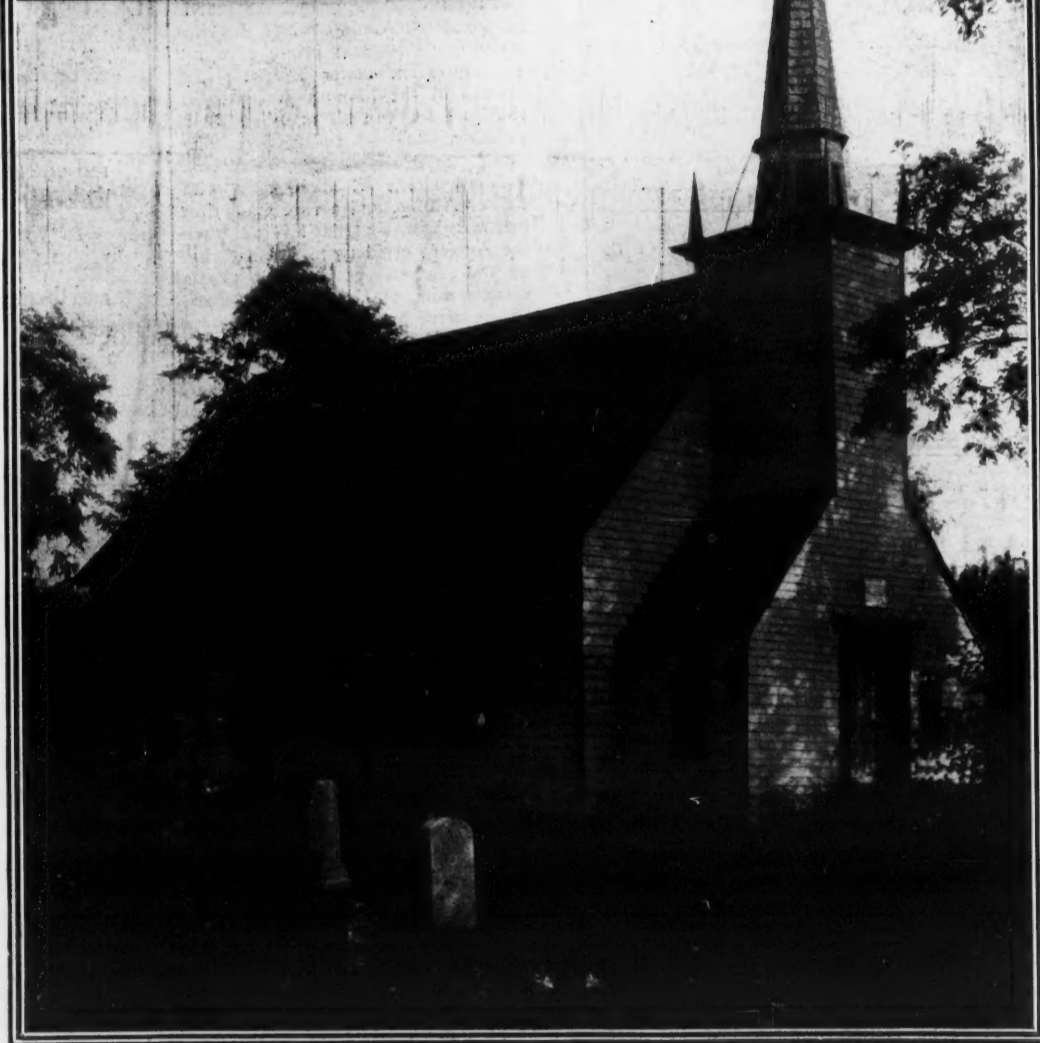
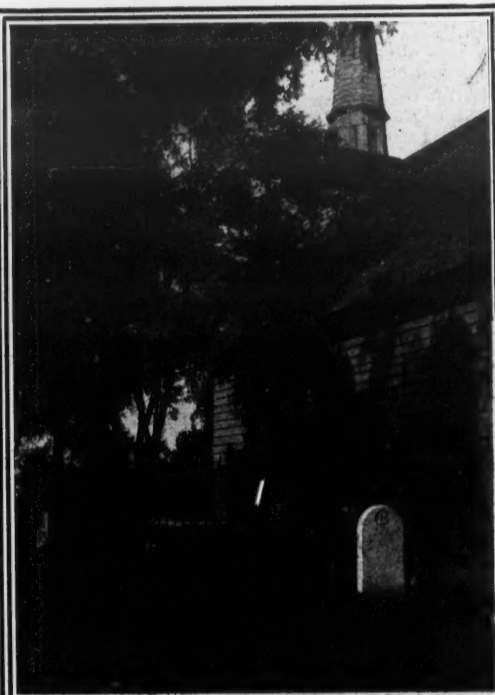
A Sigh.

IT was nothing but a rose I gave her—
Nothing but a rose
Any wind might rob of half its savor,
Any wind that blows.

When she took it from my trembling fingers
With a hand as chill—
Ah, the flying touch upon them lingers,
Stays, and thrills them still!

Withered, faded, pressed between the pages,
Crumpled fold on fold—
Once it lay upon her breast, and ages
Cannot make it old!

—Harriet Prescott Spofford.



ONTARIO'S OLDEST RELIGIOUS EDIFICE.

The old Mohawk church, near Brantford, built in 1785. The white stone in the upper picture marks the grave of Joseph Brant.

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is erected to the memory of Thayendanegea, or Captain Joseph Brant, principal chief and warrior of the Six Nation Indians by his fellow subjects and admirers of his fidelity to the British Crown. Born on the banks of the Ohio River, 1742, died at Wellington Square, U.C., 1807. It also contains the remains of his son, Ahyouwaighs, or Captain Joseph Brant, who succeeded his father, Tekarihoga, and distinguished himself in the war of 1812-15. Born at the Mohawk village, U.C., 1794, died at the same place, 1832, erected 1850."

The tomb of Thayendanegea and his illustrious son was originally of wood, but has been replaced by a large stone tomb. High iron railings now protect it from the ruthless hand of the souvenir collector, by which bits of the stone had previously been chipped away. Near to the double tomb of these ancient warriors is a moss grown grave: "In memory of Chief George M. Johnson, Onwanonsyishon, Mohawk chief and warrior of the Six Nation Indians, born at the village of Mohawk on the banks of the Grand River, October 7, 1816, died February, 1884." It may be of interest to note that Chief Johnson is the father of Tekahionwake, Miss Pauline Johnson, the talented Indian poetess.

In the midst of its quiet graveyard surrounded by whispering firs, the old church still stands—the silent sentinel of Time's ceaseless change. The spirit of the

ankles are not the women to marry. They make bad wives. They are lackadaisical, slack, untidy about the house. It's a sure sign. If I see a girl that is pretty and one I would think likeable I always look at her ankles first; if her stockings are loose I know just what she is. I have never known it to fail."

This friend is not alone in his strange and fantastical test of domestic worth. I have another who always looks at a woman's boots. He says that even if a woman dresses badly and has neat boots, there is a lot of worth in her; but if a woman is well dressed and has slovenly and ugly or ill-kept boots, then don't look at her. She'll let your home grow untidy, dirty; if you have babies they'll never be decently washed, and servants under a woman like that will become slack and impossible to work. No, never wed a woman who can't take trouble over her boots, he says.

I have a third friend who always looks at a woman's waist; he says that there is something potential about the way a lady keeps her waist. It should be trim and shapely. If it bulges, if safety pins or skirt lining, or blouse ends show; or if the belt itself is old and broken, frayed or discolored he shuns that woman like a plague. She, too, will make but an indifferent wife.

Another man I know will not have the woman who "finishes up" with pins; the sight of pins sticking in at various important junctures of blouse or collar, or coat



AFTER Ferryland, there has been no place so elusive as Folleigh, at which I have gazed longingly from the Intercolonial cars for nine years at least. One cannot raid Folleigh as one raids the priest's house, in primitive regions where hotels are not, for at Folleigh are naught but private bungalows, inhabited by a grade of summer folk who would as soon harbor an escaped orang-outang as a woman not formally introduced. However, if one wants a thing long enough and badly enough, my experience is invariably that one gets it, sometimes with, be it confessed, disastrous results, but nevertheless one gets it. Whether it be that continuous longing weariness away as durable and unpromising conditions as the proverbial stone, it is beyond me to determine, but when I promised you accounts of Folleigh and the Wentworth Valley, I had been dripping or rather longing for about the limit.

AND it came about most conventionally after all, in a vacation as unconventional as the most gypsy-minded woman could invent, for a kind lady who knew about my longing for a peep at Folleigh from the inside, told an equally kind-hearted bungalow mistress, and the latter rose to the "dare" and promptly gathered me in. And oh! but it was a lovely visit, from the early morning start from Truro, with good wishes from kind lady number one, to the last lingering "Goodbye and come again" from kind lady number two! Folleigh is the sweetest of lakelets, a mile and a quarter long, lying alongside the Intercolonial on one side, and dotted with charming summer places on the other. Just woodsey enough to be screened from anything but a peep by the world outside, just large enough and meandering enough to hide something from its residents, just cool and bright and high enough to make one murmur a thankful prayer every time one breathes! Over 700 feet above sea level lies the place of beauty, and beside all the virtues many of nature's best efforts thrive and grow there. For instance, in one bungalow (between the hours of 12 p.m. and 6 a.m.) one can count nine joyous children, whose mother is just one of them. There are summer homes with open fireplaces on the veranda! Did you ever hear of anything so delicious, when the open air is the very best thing going? There are swarms of boats and canoes and launches, and girls of such charm that to choose between Marie's Greek nose and Peggy's curls kept me awake in a delightful indecision, while the stars peeped jeeringly at me through quaint lattice casements, knowing I'd have to give it up! The kind lady had a kind man, and the bungalow was simply steeped in good will, very grateful to a somewhat tired and knocked about traveler, fresh, or rather stale, from a stormy passage of Cabot Strait, over which an inebriated steamer had done an unholy skirt-dance for a long day, while we composed ourselves to drown decently. Wasn't that a nasty poke to get as a farewell from the island of my affections? At Folleigh I soon forgot it, basking in the sunshine, eating vast and welcome portions of everything tempting and seasonable. To be starved for fruit and vegetables is a prime preliminary to a visit to Folleigh, for there the teeming Wentworth Valley comes in carts to your door. Meandering down the wooded roadway it comes, early in the morning, and heaps of nature's best piles up on the bungalow cellar shelves. Surely this is the crowning grace so often sighed for in vain by the summer cottager in less highly blessed localities. So we lounged and chatted and ate and played and sang and danced, and rowed and paddled and told yarns, and visited other bungalows, each with its own individual excellence, and strolled through the spruce woods, and pitied those trainfuls of travelers who went by on the far side, with a reminiscent thought that we had been once even as they! Folleigh is so near Truro that business men catch a freight for leisurely days, or an early express if affairs are pressing, or some career in and out by motor. There is a whisper of a tort, "Miss Murray, if you please,

summer hotel; thank kind Fate I got there ahead of it!"

TALKING of raiding a priest's house reminds me of the trip I made to Judique. This was one of the elusive Cape Breton points, which in my ignorance I imagined hard to make. It was so easy that I very nearly gave up going, but a pleasant pair of nuns aroused my interest at the psychic moment by giving me the address of the priest of Judique, himself a Judiquer, and as the smiling Sister assured me, a first rate specimen of those men of Judique whose prowess and proportions and readiness for a row had fired my

sir! Do you think I'd leave that old man for a husband? He's my father, that's all!" But he got a big piece of pie. It was when I played "Annie Laurie" and "Bonnie Doone" for old Man Murray and watched his kind, shrewd old eyes shine and grow dim as he nodded to the tune, that I got some information about Judique. And presently my old friend saw me aboard the ferry for Hawkesbury and hoped I'd get back safe, evidently thinking very little of my projected excursion. Across the water, skirting its pretty shore, runs the Inverness Railway, which is vera Scotch indeed! Notices in Gaelic, daring one to do unknown things de-



THE QUEEN'S BROTHER AND HIS WIFE.
Prince Alexander of Teck, who accompanied the present King to Canada on the Royal tour of 1901. He was married in 1904 to Princess Alice of Albany. They have two children.

imagination years ago. If there is one place prettier than another on the Intercolonial Railway it is the car ferry at Mulgrave, where the train is carried across to Hawkesbury and tourists crane the neck and cry out "Lovely" as they clutch their hats and climb to the "bridge" of the Leviathan ferry boat on which the huge Pullmans sit comfortably for the little sea trip. At Mulgrave you will meet a character, and it will be a queer day if he isn't standing pensively by the platform as the train arrives. When I confided to the conductor my desire to explore the Inverness Railway route to Judique, and confessed to a feeling that lunch was due, he laughed. "You'd better go along with Mr. Murray and have your dinner at his place. There he is. Don't he look like Uncle Sam?" He did, with the thin, kind, humorous old brown face and the chin whisker, but there was nothing suggesting age in the way he possessed himself of my dressing bag and ulster, nor in the manner of his jerking me out of the path of a wandering locomotive, with the quiet remark, "You ain't got but one life, young woman!" I followed him up the hillside (after he had pointed to a bright little house behind a snowy fence with the information, "There's where you're goin' fer dinner. Better get on, fer it's ready now") with a conviction that the dinner would be worth climbing for. It was, and so was Miss Murray, the cook, whose big smile and bare arms and ready wit gave like testimony to her temper, her housewifely skill and her quick intelligence. There are a good many travelers who know "Old Man Murray" and call him so with genial intent, but woe betide the luckless wight who tacks adjectives to his daughter. He gets his reward! One meek youth at dinner requested "Mrs. Murray to supply him with a second piece of pie, and his breath was scared from his lungs by her reply motor. There is a whisper of a tort, "Miss Murray, if you please,

lighted my eyes, and a couple of lanky youths sang an extraordinary song with a melancholy refrain, which nothing but bagpipes could accompany, to the delight of a party of sonsy wives, who nodded to one another and remarked, "Man, it's fine they get the Gaelic, isn't it?" All you Scotch people who travel through Cape Breton little know how easily you could fancy yourselves back at home, if you just took the wrong train at Hawkesbury.

HOW long I am in getting to Judique! It must be the result of reading William de Morgan and Arnold Bennett, the meandering Mikes of modern noveldom! However, I got there and found a wee station, a reticent station agent and a small barefooted boy, who sat very close on a box and glanced at me with archly-shy brown eyes. "Do you know where the priest's house is?" I asked, looking blankly at the woods and the dusty road, with never a sign of a habitation, and feeling Old Man Murray's disapproving eye very strong upon my trip. "Indeed I do!" whispered the wee boy eagerly. "It's just up there, I could shew you. I'll take your bag for you! Will you go there now?" "I don't know if the priest can take me in," I began, when the wee boy interrupted, "Of course he can, and gladly. You don't know Father Archie Chisholm. And if he can't, if the house is full, you can go to McDonnells, or McEachrans, or any house in Judique, for they'll be glad to have you, just as long as you'll stay." It was perfectly charming to hear his eager gasps of assurance of the goodwill of Judique, and I asked him his name, with a sort of heart-warmth for the wee boy. "John Cameron, I am. I live two miles over the hills. I like to see the train come in, that's why I come down here. No, I don't come to carry the travelers' things, but I'm pleased if I can do it for you." And I knew by some subtle instinct that

John Cameron was not thinking of a tip. He was a very refined, thin, bright boy, with a little shy hanging of the head, a turn of the brilliant eyes more like a gentle little girl, and yet there was something in his eager spirited assurance, which he kept repeating as we trudged up the road, that made me want to hug him. "Of course, Father Archie will want you. You'll stay with him, but so you could at any house at all in Judique. They'd all be glad if you would. Indeed they would be glad." When we reached the porch of the priest's house, behind the big white church, I was almost wishing John Cameron's home was less than two miles away.

FATHER Archie Chisholm came out to me with his prayer book in his hand. "I'm just at my evening prayers," he said cordially. "Go in and sit down, and I'll be with you soon." Wee John Cameron flashed a satisfied smile at me, touched his little cap to the priest, and was scooting off, when I called him back and gave him a nice new dime which by good luck I had by me. "Oh, no!" said this little Highland gentleman, and I had to be very firm with him. I sat on the step looking about me at the big white church, through whose open doors a pair of thorough bred calves presently came demurely, with the air of having discharged their full religious duty and proceeded to hunt up their supper. Then, Father Archie came to find me. "Of course, you can stay as long as you wish. No, it is God's hospitality and you are most welcome. And so you're curious about Judique. Ah! I'm afraid we're getting modernized very fast. The old lot were very different, but perhaps these are better after all. And may I know your name?" As a sort of after thought this, when my bag had been sent to my room, and the Ancient commanded to do her best for me. I am a bit afraid to describe Father Archie Chisholm to you, for fear I shall miss the mark! So tall and so big and so majestic a stoutened figure was he, as he bent to ask me my name. The rich musical voice, the handsome head, the genial slow smile and the keen kindling eye, the heartiness and the manliness and the simplicity of the great priest gave me an impression better than all my dreams of the Men of Judique. I shall not tell you his age, because it would mislead you and spoil the picture. There was a very old and very learned priest, Dr. MacGregor, with Father Archie, and a rare good time had we three that day! And when the Ancient cried us to supper, what do you think we got? Parrich! and creamy milk, as I'm an Irishwoman! There were fresh eggs, done to a turn, and biscuits and jam and tea, but oh, those parrich! Wasn't it the cap sheaf? It is true, perhaps, that Judiquers are changing, but one conductor on a train told me that whenever he had a man of Judique on board he breathed easier when he got off. They have the touchy, sensitive, resentful and suspicious streak that breeds quarrels and fights. And they seldom come into the crowded places, but live restfully on their farms, bring up such delightful innocents as wee John Cameron, and finally are laid (in such long, long graves!) in the quiet cemetery beside the big church, where their headstones proclaim them, eighty, ninety, or a hundred, and bid them, in Gaelic, "Rest peacefully." Father Archie was set upon my remaining over Sunday, when I should see the Men of Judique and their families at the Mass, but I wilfully went my way sooner, because, he it confessed, I had seen one man of Judique whom I am sure none of the others could rival, and when one has the very best, why bother about the seconds? The very old and learned priest gave me his famous lecture on the birthplace of St. Patrick, which, of course, was on the Clyde. You couldn't possibly question that in Judique!

Lady Gay

Down the Line.

SNUBBED by the Queen! Gee whiz! A jolt most keen That is. But Mrs. Koyné her thin lips bites And snubs her lesser satellites. Those dames in turn Snub theirs. Her blighting burn Each shares. They rush for solace to their hubs; The atmosphere is full of snubs. —Louisville Courier-Journal.

Many a man is considered a good story teller at his club who can't make his wife believe him when he gets home.

A fellow never suffers from ennui till he gets tired doing nothing.

The Fashions of Today

By FLEURETTE.

September Thoughts

The fluffy golden rod by the roadside, the vari-colored asters in the garden, and the richly tinted trees in the woods, are the warning signs that the beautiful summer days will soon be over, and one is led to reflect on the influence of Nature even on the clothes question. We recall how in the spring time we took our color impressions, perhaps unconsciously, from the flowers, as we chose the dainty pink, blue or white as most suitable for our summer frocks, and now with the hint of coolness in the air we turn to the more vivid colorings of the autumn flowers, fruit and foliage for suggestions for the fall wardrobe.

Current events, too, all leave their mark on the new styles as such names as Royal Purple, Coronation Blue in colorings, Aspiration hats in millinery, and the revival of the quaint early Victorian styles in dress and wraps all show.

Of all cities in the world, Paris seems to stand for that which is most artistic and beautiful in fashion, and we Torontonians are very fortunate in having in our city an opportunity of purchasing the very latest designs from that wonderful metropolis. Here in a quiet department in a palatial store are now displayed the results of Parisian art in dress and millinery, and a visit to Simpson's Paris Gown Department will convince the most fastidious shopper that she has found the home of exclusive and exquisite imported apparel, and the formal opening which takes place very shortly will be a welcome event of the early fall.

Royal Blue Colorings

This becoming color is a prime favorite this season, and a black gown with a bright blue stripe is very striking; an odd idea is a white vest buttoned with scarlet buttons, a tiny touch of the same color being shown at the throat, while the black velvet girdle is adorned with handsome gold and blue embroidery. A magnificent blue afternoon gown is of blue velvet combined with ninon over gold net. The simple trimming consists of hand-embroidery in the Oriental blue, red and gold colorings, and gold fringe adds a charming bit of style.

In wraps one of the most handsome is of Royal blue broadcloth. The back is of the very newest draped design, and the jeweled collar and huge fancy buttons give an almost regal air to this Frenchy model. A black velvet suit shows the popular shade in piping, vest and buttons, and in many other lovely garments this royal color is found.

Warm Brown Suits

The new corded material is used in a suit of tan shade, which has the large new revers and collar of satin. A pretty idea is in the fastening, which consists of a huge corded ornament of the material. The skirt has an overskirt effect and is of the latest cut.

In golden brown a beautiful marquisette evening gown is much admired. It is adorned with hand embroidery in the same shade and also an exquisite design in golden beads. The high-waisted skirt has a band of satin, and the pretty fringe ornaments give the necessary finishing touch.

A serviceable utility coat is of striped brown and tan tweed. Cut on straight lines with the new high waist effect, it is exceptionally smart and the wide revers and cuffs of green velvet brighten up the soft coloring. The lining is of bright green satin, and for motoring or travelling this coat would be a joy forever.

Gorgeous Red Effects

The handsome Brunette will welcome with delight the announcement that reds from flame to crimson are to be in high favor, and in the Paris Gown Department are the most splendid examples of the effectiveness of this shade.

An afternoon gown of a lovely rosy shade is of marquisette, the high neck and cuffs being or richly embroidered white lace, while the black velvet girdle and touch of black on the waist show that the Parisian designer is still loyal to the idea of the combination of black with every color.

A flame-colored evening gown is almost startling in its simplicity, the material itself is of soft, rich satin, but chiffon veils the bodice, which shows gleams of lovely Oriental embroidery; the belt, too, being composed of a tinsel band.

In contrast to the simplicity of this gown is the evening wrap which might accompany it, for gorgeous is the only word to describe it. The combination of gray and scarlet brocade and scarlet satin is truly magnificent, and the huge pointed collar and wide revers all add to its beauty, and one is not surprised to see that but a few weeks ago it left the Avenue de l'Opera. These are but a few hints of the beauties in the Paris Gown Department, where a welcome awaits those who delight in viewing the very loveliest of creations for the eternal feminine.

Our London Correspondent in Scotland

GLASGOW, AUG. 25, 1911.

IN the eyes of most travellers, Glasgow is chiefly noted for the trips one takes away from it—which somehow sounds like a bull. Beyond visiting the old Cathedral and making a general survey of public buildings, the tourist pays little attention to the enterprising Scottish city, but rushes on to the Trossachs, the lochs, and the Clyde trips by boat.

The guide-books say that visitors come from the ends of the earth to see the shipbuilding and the factories of various sorts, but the average visitor has no time for such extras as these. Frequently he or she is an American who has been doing Europe in six weeks, neatly timing himself to fit in the Trossachs and Lochs Katrine and Lomond on a Friday and sail for home on Saturday from Glasgow. There are occasional tragedies, such as sending all one's luggage to the steamer, and then getting soaked through coaching in the Trossachs, with no change of garments in sight until one gets to the steamer the following day, but this is part of the fortune of travel. The stewardess on the steamer is one of the sufferers from this catastrophe. One of these victims confided in me that she hated the return trips at the end of the summer.

"All the ladies are worn out with doing and seeing too much," she wailed. "Then at the end they cram in as much as they can, and by the time they come aboard, they are that cross and tired; And," she added, significantly, "they've generally spent all their money, and that bothers them, too."

It is unfortunate that when one wishes to rave over famous scenery, there comes the thought that a great many people know quite as much and more about it. The Trossachs, for example—even that highly educated school boy who is referred to when one wishes to show that a matter is common knowledge, can tell all about the scenes immortalized in the "Lady of the Lake." But no description quite does justice to the varied soul-satisfying beauty of the scenery. Coaching from Callendar to Trossachs Pier is one of the most famous drives in the world, and no wonder. The road winds past lochs, hills and glens, with only a few Highland cattle or sheep to give a touch of life to the beautiful scene. At Loch Katrine, where Fitzjames saw "the narrow inlet, still and deep," one takes a little steamer, naturally called "Sir Walter Scott," and sees Ben Venue, the Goblins lake, then Ellen's Isle, from which "a little skiff shot to the bay." The passengers are so under the spell of the poem that no one would be surprised if "a damsel, guided by its way," were to appear suddenly. Here and there down the heather-covered hills, or the rocky mountains, a tiny waterfall foams like a white line to the lake, while over the tops of the hills the mist rises like the lifting of white veils.

From Stronachlachar, which everyone tries to pronounce with dire results, we may drive on through another stretch of splendid scenery to Rob Roy's stronghold of Inversnaid, and here the boat starts for the glorious sail on Loch Lomond. Every island, every mite of shore on the loch is associated with some stirring scene either in history or fiction, and even when the boat lands her passengers at Ballach, and there is a rush for the trains to Glasgow and Edinburgh, one moves dreamily under the spell of the great magician—Sir Walter Scott.

Glasgow, ugly, bustling, noisy, and prosperous, is redeemed this summer by one thing within its gates, i.e., the National Exhibition, and the Exhibition is saved from the commonplace by its Historical Section. This is as fascinating, as rich in romantic and historical interest as it is possible for an enthusiast to imagine. Scottish history, from pre-historic times down to the present, and Scottish heroes, heroines, novelists, customs, relics are spread before the visitor until, link by link, a long chain is made which points the people of the past and their work to the twentieth century. It would be impossible to find anything more thorough than the way in which everything of interest in the story of Scotland has been in some way represented. For instance, a whole section is devoted to prehistoric times with approximate dates B.C., the relics of these prehistoric periods found in excavating, etc., being carefully and attractively displayed and explained.

Another section deals with the close connection between Norway and Scotland, with especial reference to Orkney and Shetland, the ownership of which is still an open question in the minds of some authorities.

There are any number of Roman remains, and one notes with a queer feeling of how much we do and say and feel things alike, through all the ages, the remains of tablets which Roman soldiers erected in honor of Julius Caesar.

Coming to more modern times, there is a letter from the hero Wallace, dated 1297. There are many reminders of Scottish kings before one comes to the hapless Mary of Scotland, and sees her portraits and relics associated with her—one famous portrait being loaned by Blair College. But most of the romantic interest centres around Prince Charlie. There you see the old Glengarry cap he wore, the cup he drank from in a Highland house, a bit of his gown worn when disguised as a woman, his weapons, his letters, with many portraits and reminders of the brave and beautiful Flora Macdonald, and pictures of other Jacobite ladies. One old sample in the Exhibition won our amused interest. It was worked by a little girl who either possessed diplomatic relatives or was herself a double-faced little person, for on one side were the initials of Prince Charlie surmounted by a crown, and on the other the initials of the Hanoverian King also surmounted by a crown.

A lover of the roarin' game would find much interest in the articles which mark the development of curling "stones." Their evolution from a rough stone to the present shining affair with a well made handle—if that is its proper name—is very interesting.

There is much to remind one of Burns at the Exhibi-



A UNIQUE PHOTOGRAPHIC EFFECT.
The Countess of Lytton and her daughter, Reta Martin in "The Gentlewoman."

tion, but even more interesting are the Scott relics, which are many and valuable, portraits, letters, furniture, and a first edition of the Waverley novels.

One reads, too, with a tender feeling the letters "R. L. S."—dearly-loved Scotsman—wrote to his devoted nurse, Alison Cunningham.

History, romance and literature do not complete this condensed history of a great people. Superstition played a large part in old times, so "witchcraft" has a case to itself. There you may gloat over what seem to be polished pebbles and semi-precious stones, but are really charms against the evil eye, disease in humans and animals, and against toothache, and against losing the love of a lover. There are crystals, into which wise women of the past have peered, and told awe-stricken listeners, what was hidden behind the veil, and, in the same case, there is a horn belonging to the Macgregor family, noted for second sight, on which is traced rude outlines of a map with the names of some old American forts, and even of "Lak Ontro." This was supposed to have been used at the time of the American Revolution.

But to many visitors nothing in this wonderful historical section will appeal like the reminders of the Covenanters, whose story is one of the most appealing in Scottish history.

MARY MACLEOD MOORE.

One of the Old Vocations.

SHOEMAKING folk like to remind the world that their art is one of the oldest of the world's vocations, and that it was introduced into New England by the Mayflower, for Thomas Beard, one of the famous passenger list, brought with him hides and findings for making shoes. When John Endicott came over and established the settlement at Salem, there came with him tanners and shoemakers and thus the centre of the Massachusetts shoe trade—which amounts to nearly \$200,000,000 annually—was from the very beginning established at the point where it still remains.

For Lynn (called Saugus in those days) was the next door settlement to Salem, and Lynn is to-day the most famous of the shoe cities of New England, though her output may not just now equal that of Brockton. But it was at Lynn that the industry first grew to enormous proportions.

Tanning was begun in 1639 in Salem, and the tanning of heavy leather was only begun at Danvers, near by, when the town was first founded. It is said that the Indians had already discovered the special tanning qualities of the water of this section and utilized it in curing their skins and furs.

The hides in those primitive days were allowed to soak in the tanning mixture from sixty to one hundred days. Good leather can be made to-day in as many hours. In those days leather clothing is said to have been used to a considerable extent by the poorer classes of people. To-day fine leather garments are a fashion for the rich.

In Danvers there still stands a building which is pointed out as having been the first shoe shop in New England.—Christian Science Monitor.

Measures were taken to ascertain whether the passenger pigeon had been completely exterminated (according to a government report). Under the stimulus of rewards offered, aggregating altogether several thousand dollars, many reports were received of nesting passenger

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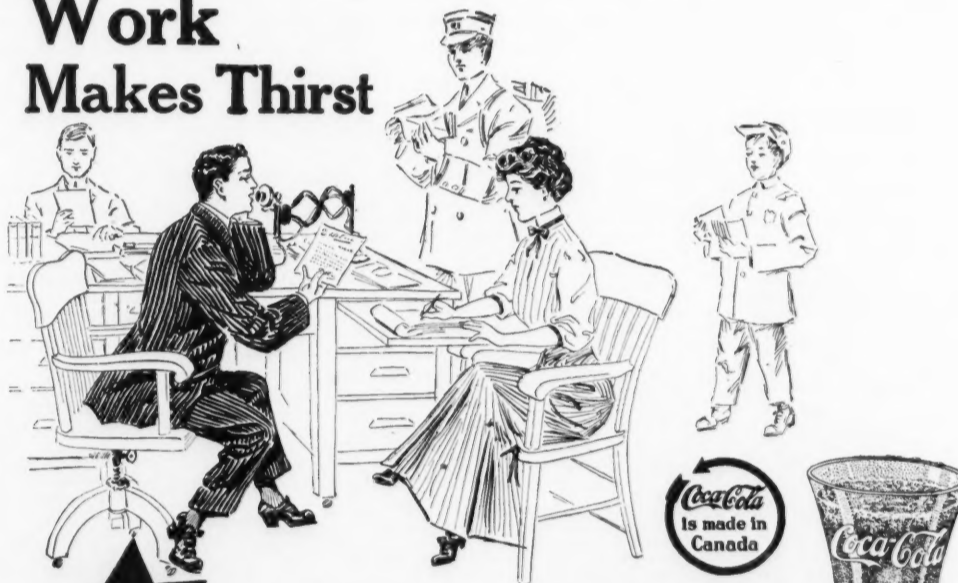
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pigeons. The information, however, proved incorrect on investigation, and it is practically established that of the eastern United States there is now but one survivor, a female bird eighteen years old in captivity in the zoological garden of Cincinnati.



A RENOWNED AMERICAN BEAUTY.

Miss Gladys Deacon, whose loveliness is famous on both sides of the Atlantic, was recently to have been married to Lieut. Oliphant, of the Royal Navy, but the marriage had to be postponed owing to her illness. American Press Service.

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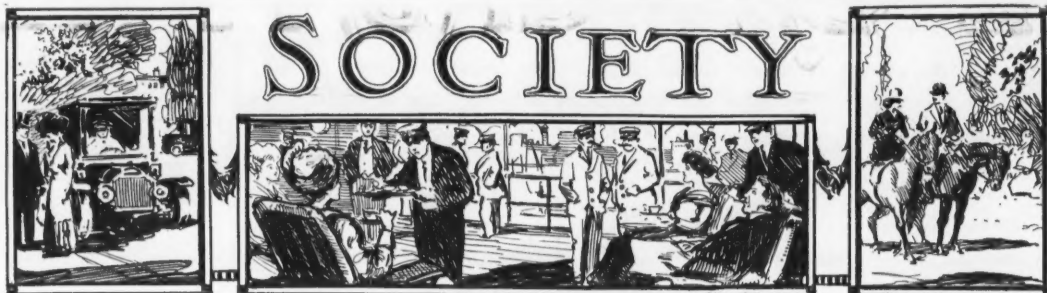


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LADY Tait and Miss Winnifred Tait spent the heated term at the Algonquin Hotel, St. Andrews. They were planning a September visit to Birch Point, Muskoka, if Mr. and Mrs. Cockburn returned in time. Mr. Cockburn has been convalescing satisfactorily in a Nursing Home in London, after a rather serious operation, which was performed last month by a prominent surgeon and ex-Torontonian, Mr. Don Armour, of London.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Langmuir, of Roxboro Street, are enjoying a trip abroad, from which they are expected home in October.

Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Clark have been enjoying the first summer in their new home on Georgian Bay, near Copperhead, where they have entertained some of their friends charmingly. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt have also spent the summer on the Georgian Bay, and have had a number of guests. I hear they won't be home for some time.

Miss Ritchie, of London, England, has spent part of the summer with Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt, with whom she had also pleasant times in the Old Land. Miss Ritchie was in town on her way down from Georgian Bay this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Denison have returned from a vacation of two months abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Temple Blackwood got back from Metis on September 1. Mrs. and Miss Strathy and Mr. and Miss Hume Blake also returned last week from the East.

The Misses Yarker returned to town last week.

Mrs. and Miss Amy Fuller spent the vacation at The Hospice on the high lands beside Niagara Falls. Miss Alice Fuller was one of Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt's house party. All three ladies have returned to town.

The Governor-General and Countess Grey left last week for Murray Bay on their yacht.

Miss McTavish, of Port Colborne, and her sister, Mrs. Beeston, of Fort William, were in town this week on their way south. Miss McTavish has been up on a visit to Mrs. Crawford McCullough (Grace McTavish, who is very pleasantly settled in Fort William) and brought Mrs. Beeston back to Port Colborne on a visit.

Monsieur and Madame Balbaud have taken a house in Huron street—No. 662—to which they removed on Saturday.

From all the Northern summer resorts come choruses of delight at the salubrious and delightful temperature, for while in the cities people were afflicted to madness by the heat, the North was just a trifle warmer than usual—a decided advantage to all but the most rugged of the holiday makers.

Miss Burns, of Roxboro street, who has spent the summer at Glen Cottage, Da'house, is returning home this week, greatly better for the delightful bathing and good cheer at her summer home. Other Toronto sojourners at Glen Cottage were Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Chipman, Miss Waterman, Miss Gamble, Miss Malone, Mrs. Delahaye, of Ottawa, spent the summer at Glen Cottage also.

Mr. W. Gibson Cassels and his family returned from Dalhousie this week. They had spent some time at Inch Arran.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Lacey Ami have returned from a summer in Newfoundland, Labrador and the Magdalen Islands.

Mrs. Walter Stewart, of Cobalt, and her children are in town, the guests of Mrs. George Shaw on Ontario street.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander N. McIntosh, whose marriage took place last week in St. Matthias Church, Montreal, Rev. E. Bushell officiating, will make their home in Toronto, and have taken a suite in the Manhattan. Mrs. McIntosh was Miss Mildred Winters, of 4939 Western avenue, Westmount, Montreal. The bride and groom are spending the honeymoon in New York and other cities.

The marriage of Mr. Eric Howard Ivens, only son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Ivens, and Miss Edna Dunsheath, eldest daughter of Mr. R. E. Dunsheath, was celebrated on Sept. 1 at 51 Fermanagh avenue, Rev. P. W. Currie, uncle of the bride, officiating. Only the immediate relatives witnessed the ceremony, and the bride and groom left on the evening train for Atlantic City. On their return they will be at 208 Carlton street until their new home at 184 Pearson avenue is ready for their occupancy.

Mrs. David Walker, 36 He kimer street, Hamilton, has issued invitations to the marriage of her niece, Miss Hilda Woodburn Gardley-Wilnot and Mr. John Jennings Wright, son of the late Mr. John Wright, of Toronto. The ceremony will be performed in Christ Church Cathedral, at four o'clock this afternoon, and a reception will be held afterwards at Mrs. Walker's residence.

On Wednesday, August 30th, the marriage of Jessie Christina, daughter of the late Rev. Neil McKinnon, Glencoe, to Mr. John M. Warren, son of the late John Warren, Esq., of Acton, was quietly solemnized at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Annie C. McKinnon, Glencoe. Only the immediate relatives and friends witnessed the ceremony, which was conducted by the Rev. George Weir, B.A., assisted by Rev. W. E. Norton, D.D., Toronto, and Rev. Dr. McDonald, Glencoe. The wedding marches were played by Miss Ellis McKinnon, the bride's sister. The bride, who was given away by her mother,

was unattended, and wore her travelling suit, a smart tailor-made of corn-color, with hat to match. After the wedding breakfast, Mr. and Mrs. Warren left on an extended trip to the Pacific Coast.

The marriage of Miss Ida Mary Monahan and Mr. William Douglas Balfour will be celebrated in St. Basil's Church next Thursday morning at ten o'clock, with a reception afterwards at the home of the bride's mother. Miss Monahan is a daughter of the late Stephen Monahan, and Mr. Balfour a son of the late Hon. Speaker Balfour, both these men having been held in high esteem and their decease sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends.

Mrs. George E. Gooderham has returned to town from Cobourg, where she has spent the past two months. Mrs. C. Robertson has also returned from the same resort.

Mr. and Mrs. George Irving are spending a few days at the Island at Mrs. Gooderham's.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Hart Nichols, Calgary, have returned from Digby, N.S., where they spent the summer. Mrs. Nichols will spend the winter in Toronto with her mother. Mr. Nichols has left for Calgary.

Mr. Jack Gilmour spent last week-end in London with his family.

Mrs. Albert Dymont and Miss Margaret Dymont have returned to Toronto after spending July and August at the Wa Wa.

Mr. R. J. Christie has returned from St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross Robertson have sailed for home after spending the past two months in England.

Mr. Stanley Livingstone has returned to town after a most delightful two weeks at Rye Beach visiting friends.

Mrs. Fisk of Montreal is in town, and is staying at Chudleigh.

Mr. Albert Dymont will be in the north for the next two or three weeks.

Mrs. Benoit is in town, the guest of her mother, Mrs. Warren.

Mrs. Douglas D. Young is in town, and will spend some time with her mother, Lady Falconbridge.

Mr. and Miss Brouse have returned to town after spending the summer at their beautiful home in Oakville.

Mrs. Godfrey Spragge has returned to her home in Rosedale after spending July and August at Minnicog.

Mr. Finucane was the host on Thursday last of a very jolly dinner given for Mr. and Mrs. George Hees.

Mrs. and Miss Francis Harman have returned after spending the summer at Little Metis.

Miss Gertrude Tate is in town, the guest of Mrs. Clarkson Jones of Queen's Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Reed Marshal and Mrs. Kirkland have returned to their home in Glen road after spending the summer at their farm in the Kingston road.

Miss Muriel Dick is in town for a few days from Cobourg.

Mrs. Craig of Kingston is in town for the races at the Yacht Club.

Miss Kate Tune, of London, Ont., is spending a fortnight in the city, the guest of Miss Muriel W. Robertson, of 182 Walmer road.

The engagement is announced of Miss Anne Beatrice Skelly, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Skelly, of Ottawa, and Mr. Edgar Colin Wilson, only son of Mr. Robert C. Wilson, of Toronto. The wedding will take place in October.

The annual Fall Regatta and At Home of the Argonaut Rowing Club takes place this afternoon.



TO MARRY PRINCE JOHN.
Princess Helena of Serbia, who is to marry Prince John, son of the Grand Duke Constantine. King Nicholas, of Montenegro, presented the bride-to-be with a necklace worth \$20,000.

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

ONE of the most delightful garden parties ever given in Toronto was that of the chairman, committee, and members of the York Club at their handsome clubhouse in St. George street in honor of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess Grey. The day was perfect, and the lawn, so fresh and green, showed to advantage the lovely gowns worn by the ladies. Many marquees, both large and small, were arranged on the lawn, and many small tables with seats were placed everywhere, the tables decorated with gladioli of all shades of red. The large marquee at one end of the lawn was most beautifully decorated, having in the centre a large and graceful basket of gladioli and ferns, at each end were smaller baskets arranged in the same manner and garlands of green leading to the end baskets; it was original and pretty. The band of the Royal Grenadiers played during the afternoon. Mr. Osler of Craigleigh, and Col. and Mrs. Sweny of Rohallion, Sir Edmund Walker, and Mrs. Allen Baines received the guests in the main hall of the handsome clubhouse, which was thrown open to the guests. Later in the afternoon, His Excellency arrived with Major Trotter, A.D.C., Her Excellency the Countess Grey was attended by Captain Bingham. Lady Grey wore a most beautiful gown of dull blue satin and a most becoming hat of black with plumes of dull blue to match her gown, and wore the beautiful diamond Evelyn wore a pretty gown of mole satin and a hat to match, with a touch of cerise that gave it a most smart look. Mrs. Gibson wore a handsome steel colored satin gown and a small black toque. Miss Gibson was in pale blue satin veiled in chiffon and hat to match. Their Excellencies mingled with the guests, chatting with their many friends and saying goodbye, which was practically a real leave-taking, as they are sailing so soon for England. Some of those who enjoyed this charming garden party were Col. and Mrs. Sweny, Dr. and Mrs. Allen Baines, Bishop of Toronto and Mrs. Sweeney, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. George Evans, Miss Brouse, Miss Marjorie Brouse, Mrs. Walter Corby, Lady Mulock, Mrs. W. Ince, Mrs. W. P. Frazer, Miss Moncrieff of Petrolea, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lyle, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dickson, Miss Adele Boulton, Mrs. Robert Cassels, Mrs. Douglas Young, Mrs. D. King Smith, Mrs. G. P. Reid and the Misses Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Clark, Mrs. Douglas Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Trumbull Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Case, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmott Mathews, Mrs. R. A. Smith and Miss Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Cawthra, the Mayor and Mrs. Geary, Miss Parsons, Miss Brent, Mr. Davidson Harman, Mr. D. R. Wilkie, Mrs. John Massey, the Misses Massey, Mr. Albert Dymont, Mr. Alfred Beardmore, Miss Tait, Mr. Clarence Bogart, Miss Brenda Smellie, Sir William and Lady Mulock, Sir Melvin and Lady Jones, Lady Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland Macklem, Rev. Crawford Brown and Mrs. Brown, Sir William Mackenzie, Miss Wilks of Galt, General and Mrs. Cotton, Miss Cotton, Hon. J. K. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Osler, Hon. Mr. Hanna and Mrs. Hanna, Hon. Mr. Foy, Professor and Mrs. Mavor, Miss Mavor, Professor and Mrs. McMurrich, Major and Mrs. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Herman, Mr. D. Herman, Judge Finkle, Dr. and Mrs. Spragge, Miss Spragge, Mr. and Mrs. Gwyn, Mr. Claude Macdonell, Miss Macdonell, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. George, Mr. and Mrs. Magann, Mr. and Miss Kingsmill, Mr. and Mrs. Wragge, Mr. Wyly Grier, Mrs. Prince, Miss Ross, the Misses Windeat, Mrs. W. Boulton, Miss MacTavish, Mr. J. K. Osborne, the Misses Merritt, Miss Pringle of Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Campbell, Professor and Mrs. Wrong, Mr. Arthur Anglin, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Sinclair, Colonel Smith of London, Mr. and Mrs. Hagarty, the Misses Hagarty, Dr. and Mrs. Albert Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Haas, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pepler, Dr. and Mrs. Macmillan, the Misses Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Mr. Noel Marshall, Miss Glass, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Oliver, Miss Oliver, Professor and Mrs. Baker, Mr. E. Cronyn, Mrs. Sidney A. Paterson, Mr. Jack Gilmour, Mrs. Corbett, Mrs. Walter Stikeman, Mrs. W. Hamilton Burns, Mrs. Benoit, Mr. Joseph Beatty, Mr. Fred Hammond, Mr. Brouse, Miss Gwen Cayley, Mr. J. S. Willison, Mr. Duncan Coulson, Mr. Trevor Gwynne, Mr. Frank McCarthy, Mrs. Spragge, Miss B. Spragge, Mrs. Macbeth, Col. Maclean, Miss Slade, Col. Ryerson, Sir Walter and Lady Phillimore of London, Eng., Rev. S. Phillimore, Colonel and Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. R. Capreol, Mr. and Mrs. Hees, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Haas, Mr. Hugh Hoyles, Major Bickford.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Suydam have returned from Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Carter, Thames street, Chatham, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Helen Josephine, and Mr. Garnet J. Kotzenmeyer, of West Lorne, Ontario. Also of their third daughter, Violet Gertrude and Mr. Edmund G. Arnold, of Wallaceburg, Ont.

Mrs. Charles L. Wisner, who has been spending the month of August with her mother on Lake Michigan, returned to town yesterday.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, the well-known sociologist, who will lecture in Toronto on October 9 and 10, is at the Bon Echo Inn, Lake Massanoga.

Mrs. Richard Hudson, of Peterboro, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen Hudson, and Mr. W. Gordon Hall, third son of Mr. W. A. Hall, of Peterboro.

Rev. and Mrs. W. L. Rutledge announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Emily Lilian Rutledge, and Mr. William Percy Shillington, of Windsor. The marriage is to take place very quietly at Wingham, Ont., on the 12th of September.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Gamble have returned to town after spending July and August at St. Andrews.

The marriage of Miss Millicent Jones and Dr. Newbold Jones will take place on September 23.

Miss Ethel Sheppard, one of Toronto's most successful vocal music teachers, has returned to town after a long holiday in Muskoka and at the seaside.

Torontonians who had the great pleasure of meeting the Comtesse de Ruffieu, and her young son, Vicomte Rene de Ruffieu, while they visited Count and Countess Rochereau de la Sabliere at La Futaie, Jarvis street, some years ago, will be interested to hear of the recent marriage of the Vicomte and Mademoiselle Madeleine de

Lapeyriere. M. and Mde. Rochereau de la Sabliere were in Paris this summer for the wedding. On account of recent mourning, the marriage was only witnessed by the near relatives, and took place in the chapel of St. Vincent de Paul, Rue de Monceau, Paris.

The marriage of Miss Anne F. McNeil, daughter of Mr. J. J. McNeil, South Parkdale, and Mr. Charles G. Williams, B.Sc., of Cobalt, will be quietly celebrated in Winnipeg on September 20.

Mrs. Charles Lugsdin has returned from "Minota," Stony Lake, where she has been visiting Mrs. Harvey Knox of Orillia.

Dr. C. R. Dickson is in Philadelphia. Dr. Herbert Hamilton has returned to town. Dr. and Mrs. Taggart of Ottawa are on a visit to Toronto. Dr. Alfred Haywood has gone abroad. Dr. and Mrs. Bruce Riordan, who have spent the summer in New London, Conn., returned to town recently. Dr. Cecil Trotter has returned from Point au Baril, Georgian Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Ince are home from St. Andrew's, where they have spent the summer and thoroughly enjoyed the fine golfing. Mr. and Mrs. James Ince are back from Europe. Mrs. Sinclair of Rosslyn has returned from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Stairs of Halifax, who are to be in town this month for the Jarvis-Sinclair wedding on September 30.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Mackenzie of Saskatoon have been much welcomed visitors in town. Mrs. Mackenzie as Miss Agnes Vickers was one of Toronto's most popular girls.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Fleury and their children will spend a September holiday at Atlantic City.

Mr. W. H. Brouse has bought the Janes residence in St. George street. The residence at Bloor and Avenue road, which has seen so many gay reunions, and later has been associated with boarding school traditions, has been sold recently, and I hear will make way for a fine apartment house this fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Corby of Belleville and their daughter, Mrs. J. Shedden Laidlaw of Toronto, have returned home from the Maine coast, where they spent the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander of Meadowbank were also on the Maine coast this summer, and have returned to Toronto.

A little daughter arrived to Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Osler this week at Lakeview Farm, Bronte.

Mrs. and Miss Cawthra of Yeadon Hall, and Major and Mrs. Harry Brock have returned from England.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Warren will spend the winter at 55 Walmer road.

Mrs. Catharine Morrison, the Misses Leah, Margaret, and Kate Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Brent and their family, Mesdames Brown, Mr. Fred Wilson, are some who have been at Birch Point View, Lake Couchiching, this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Case are living at Norfolk, Conn. Mrs. Case, who was Sheila Macdougall, of Carlton Lodge, and a very clever and popular girl here, was visiting her mother and sister, Mrs. Dawson of Weston, this summer, with her little son, but owing to an outbreak of measles, left sooner than at first arranged for her home across the line.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Linlithgow were at the King Edward this week.

Rev. James and Mrs. Broughall are removing next week to their new residence, 73 Lonsdale road.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Forsythe are back from Georgian Bay.

Mrs. Strachan Johnston and her children have returned from the seaside.

Mr. and Mrs. Boone of Rosedale, and Mrs. Erb and her daughter, of Winnipeg, returned last week from a fine motor trip to Atlantic City, New York and elsewhere. Captain and Mrs. Charles Boone have been living in the Isle of Man for a couple of months, where they took a house, and will be home about the end of the month.

Miss Irene Doolittle has returned from a visit to friends in the Lake District.

One of Rosedale's beautiful girls is engaged, and her fiance is a member of a leading Montreal family. The formal announcement will be made shortly, and probably the date of the marriage, which, I understand, takes place this year.

Miss Susan Gamble of Eglinton and Miss Malone, who have been enjoying a holiday in the Maritime Provinces, returned home last week.

The marriage of Joy, elder daughter of Mrs. Charles E. Stanbury, to Mr. Albert Harold Gourlay, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Gourlay, 514 Jarvis street, was solemnized on Monday, September 4, at high noon in St. Paul's church, Bloor street east. Ven. Archdeacon Cojy, rector, officiated, assisted by Rev. Oscar Nourse and Rev. Charles Smith, cousins of the bride.

The marriage of Miss Margaret May Wickett, daughter of Mr. James Wickett, Broadview avenue, and Dr. Ivan J. Wigle, of Hamilton, will be celebrated this month.

The engagement of Mr. W. H. Rowley, a very prominent Ottawa, and Miss Elsie Ritchie, youngest daughter of the late Sir William Ritchie, Chief Justice Supreme Court, was announced this week, and their marriage will take place in December.

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GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE



FOR MAKING SOAP, SOFTENING WATER, REMOVING PAINT, DISINFECTING SINKS, CLOSETS, DRAINS, ETC. SOLD EVERYWHERE REFUSE SUBSTITUTES



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For over forty years we have been acknowledged the headquarters in Canada of every known feature in FASHIONABLE HAIR GOODS

which are superior to all in quality of hair and workmanship. Our styles are exclusive.

(EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FASHIONS) Transformations, Pompadours, Switches, Coils, Curls, Etc.

IMPORTED NOVELTIES in Barrettes, Combs, Etc. Amber, Shell, Silver and Gold mounted goods. Platinum set goods, etc.

THE SERVICE IN OUR PARLORS is unequalled. Expert, qualified operators, only. Appointments may be made by phoning Main 1551. Hair-dressing, Manicuring, Massage, etc.

DR. L. PARTIN. Free Consultation 9 to 5, to people who have scalp troubles or facial blemishes. Free Booklet of beauty secrets on request.

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Pure Spring Water is the Safest Water

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PURITY NATURAL SPRING WATER

answers this description exactly. It supplies the cravings of the human system with those wholesome tonic properties which are so necessary to make strong tissue and pure blood.

It contains nothing else—not the smallest trace of any impurity.

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Purity Spring Water Co. Limited

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visiting the Canadian National Exhibition should make a special effort to visit our display on the main aisle east and west of the Manufacturers' Building. Here you will see all the latest creations of

WOOLNOUGH TAILORED-TO-ORDER CORSETS

\$3.55, \$6, \$10, \$15

Our expert corsetiers, in the creation of the full models, have produced in the Woolnough Tailored-to-Order Corset all the important style tendencies of the noted French and American models. Among those shown at our exhibit are several models which must be seen in order to fully appreciate their style, comfort, and hygienic advantages.

The woman of distinctive taste in dress appreciates the superiority of a Woolnough Tailored-to-Order Corset over the Ready-to-wear Corset. Why have two or three pairs of the ordinary corset, when one pair of Woolnough Corsets will suffice?

Ask for our Corset Booklet and Souvenir of the Fair.

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Taylor's PANDORA PERFUME

A breath of the Orient—a bouquet perfume of indescribable charm. Pandora has the subtle enchantment of the mystic Orient, and is exquisitely fascinating and feminine, like Pandora of old, who possessed all the graces and loveliness. Taylor's Pandora is the perfume of a lady. It costs \$1 an ounce. Your druggist will have it, but we would like to send you free a dainty 15-drop vial to give you a hint of its fascination. Just send us a post card.

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Prepare

Take your heavier suit out of the clothes press and send it to us. You will need it soon. We have over 20 years' experience cleaning and renovating, and we can take the marks of wear out of your clothes.

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The extra bedding used during Exhibition, to accommodate your visitors, should be sent to the YORKVILLE LAUNDRY. We make a specialty of household work and deliver parcels promptly, snowy white, and CLEAN.

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A FEW minutes spent in our furniture showroom would be time well spent. Original designs of handmade furniture always correct in style and of faultless workmanship. The prices too are low—sometimes no higher than for the factory made furniture usually sold.

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Limited
79 King St. W., TORONTO



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Beautiful, luxuriant hair is admired and envied. That is so the world over. All women cannot have pretty hair naturally, but they can acquire a graceful and becoming head-dress. It all depends upon where they go, and whose advice they accept.

The Pember Store

has been serving Canadian women for many years. Nothing but the cream of the styles is found here. Nothing but the most skilled workmanship, and very poor qualities of hair are strictly tabooed.

The Woman Visitor

who comes to Pember's can depend upon intelligent understanding of her hair wants, and the finest procurable switches, waves, transformations, curls and puffs. Ask to see "The Valerie," our very newest creation. Hair ornaments and fine combs. Toilet needs of the best grade.

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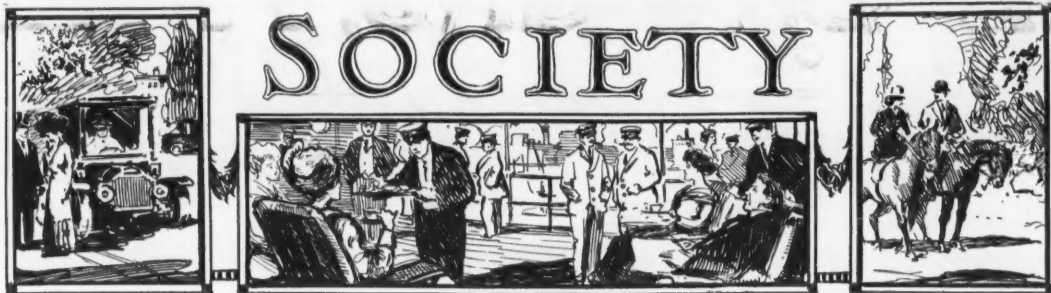
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CORSETS

Designed to meet every requirement of the newest fashions with perfect comfort. Get the model that suits your figure. At the best stores.

Above is No. 387, an extra long model that gives average figures the correct lines for this year's styles.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR
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De Miraculo
a revelation to modern science. It is the only scientific and practical way to destroy hair. Don't waste time experimenting with electrolysis, X-ray and depilatories. These are offered you on the BARE WORD of the operators and manufacturers. De Miraculo is not. It is the only method which is endorsed by physicians, surgeons, dermatologists, medical journals and prominent magazines. Booklet free, in plain sealed envelope. De Miraculo mailed, sealed in plain wrapper, for \$1.00 by De Miraculo Chemical Co., 1013 Park Ave., New York. Your money back without question (no red tape) if it fails to do all that is claimed for it. For sale by **The Robt. Simpson Co., Limited** TORONTO.



SOCIETY

LADY Tait and Miss Winnifred Tait spent the heated term at the Algonquin Hotel, St. Andrews. They were planning a September visit to Birch Point, Muskoka, if Mr. and Mrs. Cockburn returned in time. Mr. Cockburn has been convalescing satisfactorily in a Nursing Home in London, after a rather serious operation, which was performed last month by a prominent surgeon and ex-Torontonian, Mr. Don Armour, of London.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Langmuir, of Roxboro Street, are enjoying a trip abroad, from which they are expected home in October.

Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Clark have been enjoying the first summer in their new home on Georgian Bay, near Copperhead, where they have entertained some of their friends charmingly. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt have also spent the summer on the Georgian Bay, and have had a number of guests. I hear they won't be home for some time.

Miss Ritchie, of London, England, has spent part of the summer with Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt, with whom she had also pleasant times in the Old Land. Miss Ritchie was in town on her way down from Georgian Bay this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Denison have returned from a vacation of two months abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Temple Blackwood got back from Metis on September 1. Mrs. and Miss Strathy and Mr. and Miss Hume Blake also returned last week from the East.

The Misses Yarker returned to town last week.

Mrs. and Miss Amy Fuller spent the vacation at The Hospice on the high lands beside Niagara Falls. Miss Alice Fuller was one of Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt's house party. All three ladies have returned to town.

The Governor-General and Countess Grey left last week for Murray Bay on their yacht.

Miss McTavish, of Port Colborne, and her sister, Mrs. Beeston, of Fort William, were in town this week on their way south. Miss McTavish has been up on a visit to Mrs. Crawford McCullough (Grace McTavish), who is very pleasantly settled in Fort William and brought Mrs. Beeston back to Port Colborne on a visit.

Monsieur and Madame Balbaud have taken a house in Huron street—No. 662—to which they removed on Saturday.

From all the Northern summer resorts come choruses of delight at the salubrious and delightful temperature, for while in the cities people were afflicted to madness by the heat, the North was just a trifle warmer than usual—a decided advantage to all but the most rugged of the holiday makers.

Miss Burns, of Roxboro street, who has spent the summer at Glen Cottage, Da'house, is returning home this week, greatly better for the delightful bathing and good cheer at her summer home. Other Toronto sojourners at Glen Cottage were Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Chipman, Miss Waterman, Miss Gamble, Miss Malone. Mrs. Delahaye, of Ottawa, spent the summer at Glen Cottage also.

Mr. W. Gibson Cassels and his family returned from Dalhousie this week. They had spent some time at Inch Arran.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Lacey Ami have returned from a summer in Newfoundland, Labrador and the Magdalen Islands.

Mrs. Walter Stewart, of Cobalt, and her children are in town, the guests of Mrs. George Shaw on Ontario street.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander N. McIntosh, whose marriage took place last week in St. Matthias Church, Montreal, Rev. E. Bushell officiating, will make their home in Toronto, and have taken a suite in the Manhattan. Mrs. McIntosh was Miss Mildred Winters, of 4939 Western avenue, Westmount, Montreal. The bride and groom are spending the honeymoon in New York and other cities.

The marriage of Mr. Eric Howard Ivens, only son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Ivens, and Miss Edna Dunsheath, eldest daughter of Mr. R. E. Dunsheath, was celebrated on Sept. 1 at 51 Fermanagh avenue, Rev. P. W. Currie, uncle of the bride, officiating. Only the immediate relatives witnessed the ceremony, and the bride and groom left on the evening train for Atlantic City. On their return they will be at 208 Carlton street until their new home at 184 Pearson avenue is ready for their occupancy.

Mrs. David Walker, 36 He kimer street, Hamilton, has issued invitations to the marriage of her niece, Miss Hilda Woodburn Gardley-Wilnot and Mr. John Jennings Wright, son of the late Mr. John Wright, of Toronto. The ceremony will be performed in Christ Church Cathedral, at four o'clock this afternoon, and a reception will be held afterwards at Mrs. Walker's residence.

On Wednesday, August 30th, the marriage of Jessie Christina, daughter of the late Rev. Neil McKinnon, Glencoe, to Mr. John M. Warren, son of the late John Warren, Esq., of Acton, was quietly solemnized at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Annie C. McKinnon, Glencoe. Only the immediate relatives and friends witnessed the ceremony, which was conducted by the Rev. George Weir, B.A., assisted by Rev. W. E. Norton, D.D., Toronto, and Rev. Dr. McDonald, Glencoe. The wedding marches were played by Miss Ellis McKinnon, the bride's sister. The bride, who was given away by her mother,

was unattended, and wore her travelling suit, a smart tailor-made of corn-color, with hat to match. After the wedding breakfast, Mr. and Mrs. Warren left on an extended trip to the Pacific Coast.

The marriage of Miss Ida Mary Monahan and Mr. William Douglas Balfour will be celebrated in St. Basil's Church next Thursday morning at ten o'clock, with a reception afterwards at the home of the bride's mother. Miss Monahan is a daughter of the late Stephen Monahan, and Mr. Balfour a son of the late Hon. Speaker Balfour, both these men having been held in high esteem and their decease sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends.

Mrs. George E. Gooderham has returned to town from Cobourg, where she has spent the past two months. Mrs. C. Robertson has also returned from the same resort.

Mr. and Mrs. George Irving are spending a few days at the Island at Mrs. Gooderham's.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Hart Nichols, Calgary, have returned from Digby, N.S., where they spent the summer. Mrs. Nichols will spend the winter in Toronto with her mother. Mr. Nichols has left for Calgary.

Mr. Jack Gilmour spent last week-end in London with his family.

Mrs. Albert Dymont and Miss Margaret Dymont have returned to Toronto after spending July and August at the Wa Wa.

Mr. R. J. Christie has returned from St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross Robertson have sailed for home after spending the past two months in England.

Mr. Stanley Livingstone has returned to town after a most delightful two weeks at Rye Beach visiting friends.

Mrs. Fisk of Montreal is in town, and is staying at Chudleigh.

Mr. Albert Dymont will be in the north for the next two or three weeks.

Mrs. Benoit is in town, the guest of her mother, Mrs. Warren.

Mrs. Douglas D. Young is in town, and will spend some time with her mother, Lady Falconbridge.

Mr. and Miss Brouse have returned to town after spending the summer at their beautiful home in Oakville.

Mrs. Godfrey Spragge has returned to her home in Rosedale after spending July and August at Minnicog.

Mr. Finucane was the host on Thursday last of a very jolly dinner given for Mr. and Mrs. George Hees.

Mrs. and Miss Francis Harman have returned after spending the summer at Little Metis.

Miss Gertrude Tate is in town, the guest of Mrs. Clarkson Jones of Queen's Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Reed Marshal and Mrs. Kirkland have returned to their home in Glen road after spending the summer at their farm in the Kingston road.

Miss Muriel Dick is in town for a few days from Cobourg.

Mrs. Craig of Kingston is in town for the races at the Yacht Club.

Miss Kate Tune, of London, Ont., is spending a fortnight in the city, the guest of Miss Muriel W. Robertson, of 182 Walmer road.

The engagement is announced of Miss Anne Beatrice Skelly, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Skelly, of Ottawa, and Mr. Edgar Colin Wilson, only son of Mr. Robert C. Wilson, of Toronto. The wedding will take place in October.

The annual Fall Regatta and At Home of the Argonaut Rowing Club takes place this afternoon.



TO MARRY PRINCE JOHN.
Princess Helena of Serbia, who is to marry Prince John, son of the Grand Duke Constantine, King Nicholas, of Montenegro, presented the bride-to-be with a necklace worth \$20,000.

China for the September Bride

There is nothing more appropriate for Wedding Gift purposes—or more acceptable either—than dainty china.

Our stock affords an almost endless selection of especially suitable articles, ranging in price from \$1.00 up.

A very attractive Dinner Set of 106 pieces in pretty Haviland China is excellent value at \$50.00.

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JAMES RYRIE, Pres. HARRY RYRIE, Sec. Treas.
TORONTO

The September Bride

September, like June, is the Bride's month, and

Dunlop's

96
Yonge St.
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are leaders in Artistic Bridal outfits. Their bouquets have that exclusiveness that easily stamps them as the final word in Floral arrangements. If you require anything for the wedding they will be pleased to offer suggestions or carry out your own. Only the freshest flowers used. They deliver anywhere and guarantee safe arrival. Designs, etc., on short notice.

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We have given special thought to the choosing of our Wall Papers and can offer for your approval some unusually attractive imported papers for the Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bedroom, Hall and Library, in fact for any room in the house.

We are specialists in Decorating and can submit estimates with color schemes and sketches at short notice.

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Harmless As Dew

A woman who values her looks takes care of her complexion, knowing that the disastrous results of sun and wind on delicate skin are painful and unsightly. Sagacious women are using

CAMPANA'S ITALIAN BALM

which quickly removes tan, allays roughness and irritation of the skin.

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John Aird, Assistant General Manager.

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Drafts and money orders on all the principal countries of the world issued by every branch of the bank.

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From the oven direct to your table

This is how we preserve the freshness, the flavor, the wholesomeness of our bread. Right in the bakery it is wrapped and protected from all handling, dust and weather conditions. Ask for

Coleman's Wrapped Loaf

A phone message will bring our driver to your door. A trial loaf will convince you that we are amply repaid for the pains we take to make our bread right, and you will find our service prompt and efficient.

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134-142 EUCLID AVENUE

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

ONE of the most delightful garden parties ever given in Toronto was that of the chairman, committee, and members of the York Club at their handsome clubhouse in St. George street in honor of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess Grey. The day was perfect, and the lawn, so fresh and green, showed to advantage the lovely gowns worn by the ladies. Many marquees, both large and small, were arranged on the lawn, and many small tables with seats were placed everywhere, the tables decorated with gladioli of all shades of red. The large marquee at one end of the lawn was most beautifully decorated, having in the centre a large and graceful basket of gladioli and ferns, at each end were smaller baskets arranged in the same manner and garlands of green leading to the end baskets; it was original and pretty. The band of the Royal Grenadiers played during the afternoon. Mr. Osler of Craigleigh, and Col. and Mrs. Sweny of Rohallion, Sir Edmund Walker, and Mrs. Allen Baines received the guests in the main hall of the handsome clubhouse, which was thrown open to the guests. Later in the afternoon, His Excellency arrived with Major Trotter, A.D.C., Her Excellency the Countess Grey was attended by Captain Bingham. Lady Grey wore a most beautiful gown of dull blue satin and a most becoming hat of black with plumes of dull blue to match her gown, and wore the beautiful diamond Evelyn wore a pretty gown of mole satin and a hat to match, with a touch of cerise that gave it a most smart look. Mrs. Gibson wore a handsome steel colored satin gown and a small black toque. Miss Gibson was in pale blue satin veiled in chiffon and hat to match. Their Excellencies mingled with the guests, chatting with their many friends and saying goodbye, which was practically a real leave-taking, as they are sailing so soon for England. Some of those who enjoyed this charming garden party were Col. and Mrs. Sweny, Dr. and Mrs. Allen Baines, Bishop of Toronto and Mrs. Sweeney, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. George Evans, Miss Brouse, Miss Marjorie Brouse, Mrs. Walter Barwick, Lady Mulock, Mrs. W. Ince, Mrs. W. P. Frazer, Miss Moncrieff of Petrolia, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lyle, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dickson, Miss Adele Boulton, Mrs. Robert Cassels, Mrs. Douglas Young, Mrs. D. King Smith, Mrs. G. P. Reid and the Misses Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Clark, Mrs. Douglas Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Trumbull Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Case, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmet Mathews, Mrs. R. A. Smith and Miss Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Cawthra, the Mayor and Mrs. Geary, Miss Parsons, Miss Brent, Mr. Davidson Harman, Mr. D. R. Wilkie, Mrs. John Massey, the Misses Massey, Mr. Albert Dymont, Mr. Alfred Beardmore, Miss Tait, Mr. Clarence Bogart, Miss Brenda Smellie, Sir William and Lady Mulock, Sir Melvin and Lady Jones, Lady Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland Macklem, Rev. Crawford Brown and Mrs. Brown, Sir William Mackenzie, Miss Wilks of Galt, General and Mrs. Cotton, Miss Cotton, Hon. J. K. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Osler, Hon. Mr. Hanna and Mrs. Hanna, Hon. Mr. Foy, Professor and Mrs. Mavor, Miss Mavor, Professor and Mrs. McMurrich, Major and Mrs. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Herman, Mr. D. Herman, Judge Finkle, Dr. and Mrs. Spragge, Miss Spragge, Mr. and Mrs. Gwyn, Mr. Claude Macdonell, Miss Macdonell, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. George, Mr. and Mrs. Magann, Mr. and Miss Kingsmill, Mr. and Mrs. Wragge, Mr. Wyly Grier, Mrs. Prince, Miss Ross, the Misses Windeat, Mrs. W. Boulton, Miss MacTavish, Mr. J. K. Osborne, the Misses Merritt, Miss Pringle of Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Campbell, Professor and Mrs. Wrong, Mr. Arthur Anglin, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Sinclair, Colonel Smith of London, Mr. and Mrs. Hagarty, the Misses Hagarty, Dr. and Mrs. Albert Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Haas, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pepler, Dr. and Mrs. Macmillan, the Misses Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Mr. Noel Marshall, Miss Glass, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Oliver, Miss Oliver, Professor and Mrs. Baker, Mr. E. Cronyn, Mrs. Sidney A. Paterson, Mr. Jack Gilmour, Mrs. Corbett, Mrs. Walter Stikeman, Mrs. W. Hamilton Burns, Mrs. Benoit, Mr. Joseph Beatty, Mr. Fred Hammond, Mr. Brouse, Miss Gwen Cayley, Mr. J. S. Willson, Mr. Duncan Coulson, Mr. Trevor Gwynne, Mr. Frank McCarthy, Mrs. Spragge, Miss B. Spragge, Mrs. Macbeth, Col. Maclean, Miss Slade, Col. Ryerson, Sir Walter and Lady Phillimore of London, Eng., Rev. S. Phillimore, Colonel and Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. R. Capreol, Mr. and Mrs. Hees, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Haas, Mr. Hugh Hoyles, Major Bickford.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Suydam have returned from Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Carter, Thames street, Chatham, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Helen Josephine, and Mr. Garnet J. Kotzenmeyer, of West Lorne, Ontario. Also of their third daughter, Violet Gertrude and Mr. Edmund G. Arnold, of Wallaceburg, Ont.

Mrs. Charles L. Wisner, who has been spending the month of August with her mother on Lake Michigan, returned to town yesterday.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, the well-known sociologist, who will lecture in Toronto on October 9 and 10, is at the Bon Echo Inn, Lake Massanoga.

Mrs. Richard Hudson, of Peterboro, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen Hudson, and Mr. W. Gordon Hall, third son of Mr. W. A. Hall, of Peterboro.

Rev. and Mrs. W. L. Rutledge announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Emily Lilian Rutledge, and Mr. William Percy Shillington, of Windsor. The marriage is to take place very quietly at Wingham, Ont., on the 12th of September.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Gamble have returned to town after spending July and August at St. Andrews.

The marriage of Miss Millicent Jones and Dr. Newbold Jones will take place on September 23.

Miss Ethel Sheppard, one of Toronto's most successful vocal music teachers, has returned to town after a long holiday in Muskoka and at the seaside.

Torontonians who had the great pleasure of meeting the Comtesse de Ruffieu, and her young son, Vicomte Rene de Ruffieu, while they visited Count and Countess Rochereau de la Sabliere at La Futaie, Jarvis street, some years ago, will be interested to hear of the recent marriage of the Vicomte and Mademoiselle Madeleine de

Lapeyere. M. and Mde. Rochereau de la Sabliere were in Paris this summer for the wedding. On account of recent mourning, the marriage was only witnessed by the near relatives, and took place in the chapel of St. Vincent de Paul, Rue de Monceau, Paris.

The marriage of Miss Anne F. McNeil, daughter of Mr. J. J. McNeil, South Parkdale, and Mr. Charles G. Williams, B.Sc., of Cobalt, will be quietly celebrated in Winnipeg on September 20.

Mrs. Charles Lugsdin has returned from "Minota," Stony Lake, where she has been visiting Mrs. Harvey Knox of Orillia.

Dr. C. R. Dickson is in Philadelphia. Dr. Herbert Hamilton has returned to town. Dr. and Mrs. Taggart of Ottawa are on a visit to Toronto. Dr. Alfred Haywood has gone abroad. Dr. and Mrs. Bruce Riordan, who have spent the summer in New London, Conn., returned to town recently. Dr. Cecil Trotter has returned from Point au Baril, Georgian Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Ince are home from St. Andrew's, where they have spent the summer and thoroughly enjoyed the fine golfing. Mr. and Mrs. James Ince are back from Europe. Mrs. Sinclair of Rosslyn has returned from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Stairs of Halifax, who are to be in town this month for the Jarvis-Sinclair wedding on September 30.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Mackenzie of Saskatoon have been much welcomed visitors in town. Mrs. Mackenzie as Miss Agnes Vickers was one of Toronto's most popular girls.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Fleury and their children will spend a September holiday at Atlantic City.

Mr. W. H. Brouse has bought the Janes residence in St. George street. The residence at Bloor and Avenue road, which has seen so many gay reunions, and later has been associated with boarding school traditions, has been sold recently, and I hear will make way for a fine apartment house this fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Corby of Belleville and their daughter, Mrs. J. Shedden Laidlaw of Toronto, have returned home from the Maine coast, where they spent the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander of Meadowbank were also on the Maine coast this summer, and have returned to Toronto.

A little daughter arrived to Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Osler this week at Lakeview Farm, Bronte.

Mrs. and Miss Cawthra of Yeadon Hall, and Major and Mrs. Harry Brock have returned from England.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Warren will spend the winter at 55 Walmer road.

Mrs. Catharine Morrison, the Misses Leah, Margaret, and Kate Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Brent and their family, Mesdames Brown, Mr. Fred Wilson, are some who have been at Birch Point View, Lake Couchiching, this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Case are living at Norfolk, Conn. Mrs. Case, who was Sheila Macdougall, of Carlton Lodge, and a very clever and popular girl here, was visiting her mother and sister, Mrs. Dawson of Weston, this summer, with her little son, but owing to an outbreak of measles, left sooner than at first arranged for her home across the line.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Linlithgow were at the King Edward this week.

Rev. James and Mrs. Broughall are removing next week to their new residence, 73 Lonsdale road.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Forsythe are back from Georgian Bay.

Mrs. Strachan Johnston and her children have returned from the seaside.

Mr. and Mrs. Boone of Rosedale, and Mrs. Erb and her daughter, of Winnipeg, returned last week from a fine motor trip to Atlantic City, New York and elsewhere. Captain and Mrs. Charles Boone have been living in the Isle of Man for a couple of months, where they took a house, and will be home about the end of the month.

Miss Irene Doolittle has returned from a visit to friends in the Lake District.

One of Rosedale's beautiful girls is engaged, and her fiance is a member of a leading Montreal family. The formal announcement will be made shortly, and probably the date of the marriage, which, I understand, takes place this year.

Miss Susan Gamble of Eglinton and Miss Malone, who have been enjoying a holiday in the Maritime Provinces, returned home last week.

The marriage of Joy, elder daughter of Mrs. Charles E. Stanbury, to Mr. Albert Harold Gourlay, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Gourlay, 514 Jarvis street, was solemnized on Monday, September 4, at high noon in St. Paul's church, Bloor street east. Ven. Archdeacon Cody, rector, officiated, assisted by Rev. Oscar Nourse and Rev. Charles Smith, cousins of the bride.

The marriage of Miss Margaret May Wickett, daughter of Mr. James Wickett, Broadview avenue, and Dr. Ivan J. Wigle, of Hamilton, will be celebrated this month.

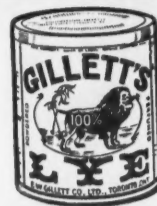
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GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE



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For over forty years we have been acknowledged the headquarters in Canada of every known feature in FASHIONABLE HAIR GOODS

which are superior to all in quality of hair and workmanship. Our styles are exclusive.

(EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FASHIONS) Transformations, Pompadours, Switches, Coils, Curls, Etc.

IMPORTED NOVELTIES in Barrettes, Combs, Etc. Amber, Shell, Silver and Gold mounted goods. Platinum set goods, etc.

THE SERVICE IN OUR PARLORS is unequalled. Expert, qualified operators, only. Appointments may be made by phoning Main 1551. Hair-dressing, Manicuring, Massage, etc.

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(The House of Quality Hair Goods)

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MOST any kind of water is healthful to a degree, but the best, safest, and always the most pleasant water to drink is a pure spring water, containing the right amount of salts and other minerals in proper proportion.

PURITY NATURAL SPRING WATER

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It contains nothing else—not the smallest trace of any impurity.

Children should drink of it freely and regularly. It flushes their little systems and keeps them clean within, as well as without.

Your grocer or druggist can supply you, or 'phone North 5594, and ask to be put on our Express Motor Delivery service. This makes it easy to obtain Purity Spring Water at any time.



Put up in sterilized bottles at the Springs—half, one, two and five gallon sizes.

Purity Spring Water Co. Limited

557 Yonge Street, Toronto. N. 5594



Every Woman

visiting the Canadian National Exhibition should make a special effort to visit our display on the main aisle east and west of the Manufacturers' Building. Here you will see all the latest creations of

WOOLNOUGH TAILORED-TO-ORDER CORSETS

\$3.55, \$6, \$10, \$15

Our expert corsetiers, in the creation of the full models, have produced in the Woolnough Tailored-to-Order Corset all the important style tendencies of the noted French and American models. Among those shown at our exhibit are several models which must be seen in order to fully appreciate their style, comfort, and hygienic advantages. The woman of distinctive taste in dress appreciates the superiority of a Woolnough Tailored-to-Order Corset over the Ready-to-wear Corset. Why have two or three pairs of the ordinary corset, when one pair of Woolnough Corsets will suffice?

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A breath of the Orient—a bouquet perfume of indescribable charm. Pandora has the subtle enchantment of the mystic Orient, and is exquisitely fascinating and feminine, like Pandora of old, who possessed all the graces and loveliness. Taylor's Pandora is the perfume of a lady. It costs \$1 an ounce. Your druggist will have it, but we would like to send you free a dainty 15-drop vial to give you a hint of its fascination. Just send us a post card.

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Take your heavier suit out of the clothes press and send it to us. You will need it soon. We have over 20 years' experience cleaning and renovating, and we can take the marks of wear out of your clothes.

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The Oldest Established
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Is a Gem unequalled in
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Scheuer's
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DIAMONDS

Thoughts of Housecleaning

One's thoughts are turning these days to Fall housecleaning. The Summer's sun and dust make necessary the brightening up of the home for the Winter season and its entertaining.

Curtains are sure to need cleaning. The finest curtains of any kind will be carefully and thoroughly cleaned if sent here. Furniture coverings, etc., well cleaned by our expert methods.

R. PARKER & CO.
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201 and 791 Yonge St.
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How Millions End a Corn

Millions of people, when they feel a corn, apply a Blue-jay plaster. It is done in five seconds.

The pain stops instantly. Then the bit of soft B & B wax gently loosens the corn. In two days it comes out. No pain, no soreness, no discomfort.

Fifty people now use Blue-jay to one who uses any other treatment. We want all to use it. When corns are so easily ended why let them torment you? Go get Blue-jay now.

A In the picture is the soft B & B wax. It loosens the corn.
B protects the corn, stopping the pain at once.
C wraps around the toe. It is narrowed to be comfortable.
D is rubber adhesive to fasten the plaster on.

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Corn Plasters

Also Blue-jay Bunion Plasters
15c and 25c per Package

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You can always buy to good advantage when you pay cash. The saving in purchases by paying cash, together with the interest on your bank account, makes a larger profit than you could earn by investing in stocks or real estate.

Try to keep enough money in the bank to pay cash for everything you buy.

THE TRADERS
BANK CANADA

Capital and Surplus, \$6,650,000



DRESS

SILK flowers, large and small, are fashionable this season, and the workmanship is exquisitely fine. The ribbon work small flowers that have been and are used on gowns and in fancy work are also utilized in the hat trimmings, but the newest are the larger flowers, with long stems and many leaves. Black hats trimmed with the white silk flowers are smart and effective, and while this fashion made its appearance some months ago, it has only now been generally accepted. It is original and distinctive, two of the requisites now demanded by fashion. That the brim and the crown of the hat shall not be the same is another of this season's rules. The crown, covered with flowers or feathers is often of a transparent material with the brim of straw; often faced with velvet. This makes a hat lighter and different from the cut and dried models always in fashion. It may be trimmed only with velvet or satin bows at one side, and still be intensely smart and effective and quite unlike any other style that has yet been seen. It is copied in all black and all white and is charming in either, while for sharp contrast the original model of the black and white is all that could be desired. White feathers and white bows on black hats are always effective, and this year the placing of these trimmings is much smarter than when low crowns are more fashionable. The high crown forms a background or groundwork that supports the trimming, while with the low crown the trimming has to be wired or braced to stand up right, and there are few shapes this year that are intended for the flat effect.

The head size of all the newest hats is smaller, and in consequence the crown of the hat does not fit down so far on the head. There are any number of smart hats that are made apparently to cover the head, so close fitting and all concealing are they, but, as has just been said, the newest hats are built differently and show more of the hair.

There are also more small crowns than ever, and the only danger is that the crowns will become too small, a fashion that is almost if not quite as ugly and unbecoming as the huge round crown that is so disfiguring and inartistic. Fortunately the latest styles in millinery are far more sane. Older women have much to be thankful for in the present fashions, for there are so many attractive toques, turbans and small shapes of all kinds, without exception far more becoming than the large hats. Nothing makes a woman who is past her first youth look old as does a big hat with picturesque lines. The freshness of youth is needed for such styles, while in the medium and small hats an older woman will look years younger than the Family Bible will credit her.

BAGGAGE has many accessories these days. There are not only travelling hat boxes, but travelling parasol cases for six shades, three on each side.

Colored velvet sashes are the smartest things of their kind just at this hour. They are a French innovation.

Some of the blue suits being made for the fall have tartan plaid surah trimmings.

Between the two extremes of parasols—the ones of velvet and those of messaline—sunshades are running a wide gamut this season. The plain ones, larger than ordinary, that can be used for rain or shine, are the most practical of all. Light shades of taffeta silk in changeable and chameleon effects are thought much of for smart little gowns.

It is so essential to have an assortment of fresh, cool little evening and dancing frocks that one does not usually care to put a great deal of money into them. The following are in good taste and nice enough to be worn at the smartest resorts, but quite inexpensive. First, a figured marquisette trimmed with Irish lace and embroidered dots is a handsome semi-evening frock, also splendid for afternoon wear.

Then a little chiffon frock, very simple but effective, trimmed with smocking and embroidery.

A demure frock of chiffon is made over China silk. It is a copy of a French model, and is made in tunic style with messaline showing at the bottom. Narrow bead

fringe trims it, and a smart silver cord finishes it at the waist line. One especially suitable for a miss's frock is utterly charming in its simplicity. The waist is seamless and the round neck is finished with a yoke of Val lace; tiny bows of satin trim it in front and also decorate the bottom of the skirt, which is laid in soft plaits. Val lace also trims the tiny sleeves.

A LOVELY gown of rose charmeuse with a tunic of soft gray silk voile. The satin foundation is a princess slip, the French *fourreau*, which is the foundation for the draped frock, however simple or elaborate this over-dress may be. The tunic for this frock is on the simplest lines, being cut with a round neck and large arm-holes. The front is designed after the latest decree from Paris—long trimming lines of tiny buttons down the centre front of many garments, whether they be chemisette, blouse or frock. The buttons used here are of silver tinsel with silver cords catching them together to close the front opening, which rounds away unlaced



THE "ATWOOD" OR "BIRD HAT."
This eminently up-to-date confection is the outcome of the faculty of the American milliner to manipulate the aviation affair of the moment for the purposes of her art.
Underwood and Underwood, New York.

at the bottom. This tunic is slightly gathered at the waistline, which is belted with a sash of rose satin tied at one side with a rosette and fringed ends. The round yoke and high collar are of fine cream-colored lace with a tiny bow of rose-colored velvet at the throat. The sleeves are finished with a double ruche of the cream lace.

CHEMISE tunics of perfectly plain white linen, showing not a vestige of trimming beyond its hemstitched edges, are worn with slips of white English embroidery. Black leather belts them, and hats of white Tagal, wide-brimmed and trimmed with simple severity, complete the toilettes. One, recently seen, had its soft brim held up directly above the forehead by a small, stiff, white brush. They are often seen trimmed only with "brides" of two or three inch-wide black velvet ribbon tied at one side of the back or the front. In either case the ends hang long and uneven. The smartest of such toilettes have the color concentrated in the parasol, and for this adjunct coral pink in its various shades is the favorite. The fad of this adorably youthful color ruled all through the late spring and early summer, and is still far from being displaced by the newer "biscotte" that is already seen in felt facings to summer hats, and in felt hats now worn at Trouville and Ostend. Only black trimmings are permitted on hats of this color, and wings, quills, and ostrich feathers are used in profusion.

OF tantalizing charm was a ball gown of tilleul voile, pencil-striped with silver, that had adorable sleeves of silver-run Malines lace over pink chiffon, hung with pearl tassels; showing diagonal silver lace ruffles across the skirt front, and a tunic drapery that swept down to form the parted square train, which was caught together at the point of separation with a wide pearl buckle. This fashion of massing the drapery around or below the knees found excellent development in another frock of lavender charmeuse, with a substratum of purple velvet, softly draped above with the lavender, headed with a mitted fold of the velvet, and also displaying a band of Venice lace down the front and framing the *decolletage*. Of distinction was still another evening gown, its supple silver-gray satin falling in stately, sweeping lines. The kimono sleeves of turquoise gray tulle formed a V at the back and front, with a satin ceinture that developed into a bib and covered the lower point of the V. The flat turquoise and gold bandeau that formed a conspicuous part of her dainty blonde coiffure was ornamented with cabochons, and the smart effect was a combination of Greek and Roman features.

Tangerine or flame color is a shade that has suddenly emerged into prominence, and for a dinner gown there is nothing more bewitching, just now, than the union of tangerine satin and taupe chiffon. Delightful in composition was a toilette of this sort which had a foundation of flame-colored satin hung with self-colored chiffon, trimmed at the foot with scant ruffles, and overdressed with taupe chiffon-cloth. A Marie Antoinette fichu of taupe-colored lace was caught on the bodice with an orange velvet rose, and the gathered sash-ends of the taupe chiffon-cloth were finished with stiff beaded tassels of orange.

TWO FAMOUS NEW YORK MODELS.

The model whose services are sought by the artistic fraternity, is she, who, in addition to a well proportioned form and attractive face, has the gift of adapting the expression of her features and the pose of her body to the subject that she is representing. She is Miss Nilsson, a Swedish beauty. The little one is Lottie Quinn, only five years old, who, in addition to her child-like winsomeness, seems to have the power of "feeling" her pose.

Underwood and Underwood, New York.



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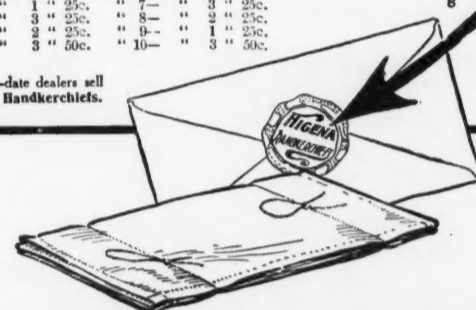
A great handkerchief campaign

Higena & Silkana

Both these handkerchiefs are manufactured of the very finest materials. The Higena is a handkerchief of pure white bleach, put up in sealed packets to ensure immaculate cleanliness. No other handkerchief has been sold to the public before in this novel and commendable manner, and the advantages of buying a handkerchief which is guaranteed to be always hygienically pure will be quickly appreciated by the buying public. The Silkana has a finish like the purest silk and on account of the tremendous range of colours and patterns, will be a ready seller.

No. 1—Ladies, 3 for 15c. No. 6—Gents, 2 for 15c.
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WATER
The Purest Of Mineral Waters
The ideal water for home use. Serve it on YOUR table.
PURVEYORS TO H. M. THE KING.

IT HAS NO EQUAL For Keeping the Skin Soft, Smooth, and White AT ALL SEASONS

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SOOTHING and REFRESHING after Cycling, Motoring, Boating, Yachting, Etc.

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CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND

Ask your Chemist for LA-ROLA, and accept no substitute.

It entirely removes and prevents all Roughness, Redness, Irritation, Tan, Etc. Invaluable for preserving the skin and complexion from the effects of the Sun, Wind and Hard Water.

The Union Forever.

AT a banquet given in Philadelphia not long ago, Senator Johnstone, of Georgia, and Dr. James P. Kimball, of Red Lodge, Mont., were neighbors, and each found it a matter of regret that the occasion promised to be "dry." So the doctor exerted himself to find a beverage more to their liking than ice water.

Under the mellowing influence of the result of his efforts, the doctor and the Senator conversed freely and discovered that they had faced each other at the battle of Antietam, Dr. Kimball having been on General Patrick's right wing, while Senator Johnstone was on General Jackson's left.

At the conclusion of the banquet the Senator laid his hand upon the

shoulder of his new-found friend and, with a glance at the empty bottle, said in deepest gratitude, "Doctor, I'm glad I did not kill you."—Lippincott's Magazine.

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE.

The date of opening of the Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, has been announced for Monday, Sept. 11th. Principal Hare is pleased over the number of students registered as another successful year is assured. Various improvements and additions are under way that will make the college still more attractive and efficient.

Ice.—Ella—"Do I make myself plain?"

Stella—"Somebody has, if you haven't."—Judge.

How to Order

Choose your color, grade and size from the list below and state clearly just what you wish. One size and one grade in each box. Colors only may be assorted as desired. Six pairs are guaranteed six months except when stated otherwise.

The Original Guaranteed Hose

Look for This Trade-mark and Signature

Hose That Wear Six Months at Common Cost

You get this guarantee if you buy six pairs of famous Holeproof Hose for men, women or children—"If these hose do not wear without holes, rips or any necessity of darning for six full months from the day you buy them we will replace them free."

That means six months that you don't have to think about darning.

It means six months of comfort, for "Holeproof" are soft and lightweight.

It means six months of style, for "Holeproof" hold their shape and their color. There are no other hose to compare with them.

We pay an average of seventy cents per pound for our yarn, yet yarn is sold for as low as 30 cents. We spend \$55,000 a year merely for inspection. Yet with all these advantages "Holeproof" sell at the cost of common hose.

FAMOUS Holeproof Hosiery FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Try "Holeproof" today. But get the genuine. For the genuine only are soft and light. No common hose were ever more comfortable.

If your dealer hasn't them, send the money to us in any convenient way and we'll ship direct, charges prepaid.

Don't wait. Save the next six months of darning. Send in your order now while you think of it.

TO DEALERS: Write for our agency proposition. Excellent opportunity. Thousands of dealers in U. S. making big hosiery sales with "Holeproof."

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Are Your Hose Insured?



THE JOY-RIDERS.
Visitor: "Friends of yours, Tom?"
Tom: "No; perfect strangers, my cook and my chauffeur. I know the car quite well, though."

means that the bottom of the weight, made slightly hollow, is covered with tallow. Mud, sand, or gravel at the bottom sticks to the tallow, and is brought up for examination. This sounding-line is sufficient for shallow water. For deep-sea soundings the instrument is more complicated. The weight is armed with a cup, or a tube, or a scoop, which becomes filled with the sea-bottom. The dredge consists of an iron frame furnished with a strong net or bag, which brings up a larger sample of the materials which form the sea-floor. The thermometer registers the temperature of the sea, from the surface down to the deepest parts. With these instruments almost all that is known about submarine regions has been ascertained. The discoveries might well be described as revelations. Conjectures and exaggerations have been dispelled, and a thick veil penetrated as effectively as if the sea had been suddenly withdrawn from its basin.

It is hard to believe that the bottom of the sea can be compared in its outlines with the contour of the land. It has its hills, valleys, plains, different soils, different climates, and different inhabitants depending on the soils and the climates. Its general feature is its irregularity. There are wide plains rising into broad ridges and vast slopes. There are mighty hollows which descend far below the general level, and mountain ranges whose peaks are visible in the oceanic islands. There are also deserts of sand alongside of verdant patches, where plants and animals live together. In the shallow waters which surround the British Islands the sea-floor consists of banks of sand, stretches of gravel and broken shells, and very big plots of mud. Away from the land, in the deeper and wider hollows of the ocean basins, the deposits are totally different. Red and grey clay occupies the depths below 2,500 fathoms. These clays have an enormous distribution. They are found in the Atlantic and the Pacific, and their origin is due to the decomposition of volcanic detritus slowly drifted across the ocean. Pumice, that is, the upper part or froth of the lava thrown out from volcanoes, is often light enough to float on water. It may drift away to long distances. When it becomes water-logged it sinks to the bottom. Moreover, there is another deep-sea deposit, well known and most abundant. It covers the floor of the Atlantic for thousands of miles as a fine, soft, chalky ooze. A sounding-weight dropped upon this fleecy carpet sinks deeply into it. The dredge comes up full of it. It contains the shells, some broken and some entire, of minute animals, and also living sponges and star fishes. The ooze is derived mainly from the Globigerina—a little animal which forms a tiny shell from one-twentieth or thirtieth of an inch in diameter. After spending its life on the surface of the sea the Globigerina drops to the bottom, where its shell forms 85 per cent. of the ooze.

At one time the temperature of the sea at considerable depths was thought to be uniform all over the globe. The thermometer, however, has revealed the fact that submarine climates have their vagaries. There are climatic differences even within a few miles of each other. In some parts of the same channel, for example, the bottom temperature may be below the freezing point of fresh water, while in other parts it may be fourteen degrees above the freezing point. Even in tropical regions, with a broiling sun overhead, the deposit brought up from deep water is so solid that it cannot be handled without discomfort. As a general rule the temperature of the great ocean basin diminishes with depth. The bottom of the Pacific and the Atlantic, where the depth exceeds 2,000 fathoms, is just a little above the freezing point. In the deepest abysses the temperature falls to the freezing point, and may be even below it. Here it may be mentioned that the freezing point of water (32

degrees Fahr.) is lowered by the addition of common salt, and that the freezing point of ordinary sea water is nearly 28 degrees Fahr. What is the reason of the low temperature in the deep tropical seas? It is supposed that there is a great circulation of water from the Poles to the Equator, the circulation being due to differences of temperature. The cold polar waters, owing to their density, sink and form a thick layer which travels along the sea bed to the equatorial regions. The warmer and lighter water, on the other hand, floats on the surface and travels from the Equator to the Poles. Indeed, it has been said that every drop of water in the open sea is constantly circulating in this manner.

Numerous soundings in all parts of the ocean prove that the bottom is a vast undulating plain with an average depth of two and a half miles. The greatest depth known is in the North Pacific. The highest mountain might be dumped into it, and there would still be 2,600 feet of water above its peak. This depth is 5,269 fathoms, or 31,614 feet. The greatest depth in the Atlantic is 4,602 fathoms; in the Indian Ocean it is 3,828 fathoms. There are upwards of fifty depths where the depth is more than three geographical miles; there are four where the depth exceeds five miles. The seas which surround the British Islands are shallow. Their depth rarely exceeds 300 feet. Before getting into double this depth we should have to sail many miles to the south and west of Cornwall, or to the north of Shetland, or to the west of Ireland. The British Islands evidently rise from a submarine plain which slopes downward from east to west. At first the slope is only six feet in the mile, but it attains to the rapid descent of 450 feet in the mile, until it reaches the level of a great plain which extends hundreds of miles westward with little variation in its surface.

How far does light penetrate beneath the sea? By exposing photographic plates at various depths, the effect of light has been visible at 300 fathoms. At 500 fathoms the effect was less, at 900 fathoms no trace of light was found. Beyond this the darkness seems to be eternal. But the darkness is tenanted with life, and with life which, in many cases, carries its own supply of light. Everywhere in the ocean, from the surface waters down to the depth of three or four miles, living organisms are to be found. Indeed, there is no depth-limit to life. It is found even in those regions which may well be called the deserts of the sea, whose depths are enormous.

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Eradicates dandruff—Promotes hair growth

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is so clean tasting—so mouth refreshing and such a thoroughly competent tooth cleanser that wherever you find particular people—(well-bred people), people who demand the most efficient toilet necessities—you will find Sanitol enthusiasts.

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KALODERMA SHAVING STICK unrivalled for free lathering, emollience, and fragrance.

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Why "F-I-T" spells "Economy"

A glove that is too tight in some places and too loose in others will wear out much faster than a well fitting glove.

FOWNES GLOVES

have a world-wide reputation as gloves that fit. The skin is stretched, cut and stitched so that each glove gently clings to the hand without unduly binding it.

Generation after generation of expert glove makers have carried on the Fownes reputation—for 133 years. Today Fownes gloves are sold in almost every civilized nation.

They are sold under their own name which is stamped on the inside—a name worth looking for.

"It's a Fownes—that's all you need to know about a glove."

Submarine Regions What the Sounding Apparatus Reveals

NO one can deny the charm of the sea. It has a charm that is not easily defined. The invalid coming slowly back to health, the jaded toiler in the city, and the dweller in the country—they all experience its peculiar fascination. The love of the sea is universal, felt by all, and at all ages. Ask them to explain their devotion, and the answers, probably all different, will be the summing up of the most vivid impressions. One will speak of the blue expanse, scarcely rippled by a tiny breeze; another will describe the change seen on its surface when the blue gave place to cold grey; another will think of the health-giving air, another of the sun so encouraging in its warmth, and another of the cool water in which, if he were a swimmer, he could not sink although he tried. But the sea has another charm which the landmen seldom think of. It is the charms of its depths. There is another world down there, and we know more about it than about some parts of the continents. We can bring samples of it up to us, and from these we get our knowledge of what would otherwise be an unknown region.

The depths, temperature, and other features of the great ocean basins have been ascertained by the help of three chief instruments—namely, the sounding-line, the dredge, and the thermometer. The sounding-line consists of a rope or wire with a weight at the end, and graduated in such a way that when dropped from a ship's side to the sea-bottom, the length of line which runs out from the reel is accurately measured, and indicates the depth. To get a sample of the bottom, the weight is "armed." This

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Use ripe peaches; peel and cut in thin slices; sprinkle with Corn Flakes and add a little cream at serving if desired.

A dainty dish fit for a Queen

The Northway Store

Autumn Apparel Display



Exhibition visitors are cordially invited to visit our store and see what is new in fall attire. Our stock is reinforced daily by new arrivals. The variety of models shown is so extensive that women have never had greater advantages for selection of individual styles.

In a great many instances we copy foreign models that have an individuality and style of their own. We reproduce them and save you from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent.

A pleasing feature of our present display is the very moderate prices prevailing in the new fall suits. Plenty of variety to choose from at \$15 and every other price up to \$75.

School Apparel

An unusually attractive range of Girls' School Coats and Skirts are shown at special prices that ensure a most satisfactory selection. They are made to give good service, and have that "something out of the ordinary" style, that will appeal to the schoolgirl. See our special value at \$5.

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Back To Work

The good health you won at seaside or mountain, can be retained by using "MONTERRAT" Lime Fruit Juice.

Now that people are coming back to town, it is highly important to guard against the dangers of Typhoid. The water is low at this season, and unless precautions are taken, Typhoid Fever will again become epidemic.

At the Molson Laboratory of McGill University, experts took a glass of water teeming with Typhoid germs, and added to it two tablespoonfuls of "MONTERRAT" Lime Fruit Juice. At the end of fifteen minutes, all the Typhoid germs were killed.

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MUSIC

Louise Llewellyn calls attention in Musical America to the fact that G. W. Chadwick thinks that women's clubs are doing more for the country in the dissemination of good music than any other element. He told her that the last time he appeared with the Thomas Orchestra as visiting conductor its treasurer, Mr. Wessells, was about to start one on a round of lectures, which he gives each week before different women's clubs in the vicinity of Chicago on the orchestra's programmes; and he pointed out the growth in intelligent appreciation that such proceedings are sure to effect.

Hans Richter has after all not put away his baton. From London comes the announcement that he will conduct the Wagner performances at Covent Garden in the autumn. He will be 70 in two years.

The Canadian Guild of Organists, of which the Right Hon. the Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.C., is Hon. Patron, and Sir Frederick Bridge, M.V.O., M.A., Mus. Doc. F.R.C.O., is Patron, held its annual meeting in Toronto on Wednesday and Thursday. It is proposed to hold meetings and deliver lectures on subjects of general interest by well known musical men. On Wednesday evening a choral service, under the direction of Albert Ham, Mus. Doc. F.R.C.O., was held in St. James Cathedral, when an address was given by the Rev. Canon Plumtre. On Thursday evening an organ recital interspersed with vocal numbers was given in the Sherbourne Street Methodist Church by the following members of the Guild: Percival J. Isley, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O., organist of St. George's Cathedral, Montreal; Arthur Dorey, Ottawa Cathedral; Arthur Blakey of the Sherbourne Street Methodist Church, Toronto; Frederick C. Thomas, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.O., Brantford; Charles E. Wheeler, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, London, and G. Holt, Mus. Bac., M.A., Pro. Cathedral, Calgary, Alberta. The President, Dr. Albert Ham, invited the members and their friends to an at home at his residence, 561 Jarvis street. An interesting visitor on Thursday morning was Lieut. Mackenzie Rogan, conductor of the Coldstream Guards' Band. Sir Frederick Bridge has very kindly offered to adjudicate in the event of the council offering a prize for the best counterpoint paper at the examinations for 1911-12.

Miss H. Ethel Shepherd has returned from a vacation spent partly in New England and partly in Muskoka, and will resume her singing classes at her studio in the Toronto Conservatory of Music, on Monday, Sept. 11th.

Mr. Oscar Goldschmidt has returned from a holiday in the Laurentian mountains and will join the staff of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. He will introduce a novelty in the curriculum of that institution in the shape of operatic ensemble classes and coaching in operatic repertoire. He will also teach the piano.

Mr. Russell G. McLean, the well-known baritone, is in New York, after a summer spent in study at Berlin, Germany. He will return to Toronto next week.

Vladimir de Pachmann will open the Musical Season at Massey Hall on Wednesday evening, Sept. 27th. It is more than three years since de Pachmann was last in America. At that time his success surpassed any of the many which came to him during his previous visits here. His final tour of the United States and Canada should mark a milestone in the musical history of this country. He will play Chopin—as he always has, and probably, better than ever—and he will give to the public some compositions never before interpreted through the medium of his rare abilities.

Kathleen Parlow, the Canadian violinist, who is soon to return from Europe to begin her second tour under the management of Antonio Sawyer, is regarded in Europe as an expert judge of old violins. This is an unusual distinction for so young a woman. Violinists of great and small reputations frequently make an effort to bring their violins to Miss Parlow and get her estimate of the instruments. Her own violins are rare, value. This coming season, Miss Parlow will not have time to hold recitals for the violin fraternity that loves to discuss the inner secrets of the art. Her bookings will keep her on the road for several months, as she has been engaged for all the leading orchestras of the United States and Canada, including the Toronto Symphony Orchestra.

The Toronto Festival Chorus rehearsals of the "Messiah" and "Elijah" commenced last season, were resumed last Tuesday, September 5th, at the Toronto College of Music. Members of all church choirs are invited to join the chorus. Applications may be made to Dr. F. H. Torrington, Conductor, 14 Pembroke Street, Toronto.

The Toronto College of Music, which had such a brilliant success last season, will begin its twenty-fourth year's work under the direction of F. H. Torrington, Mus. Doc., (Tor.), and an efficient staff of teachers, on September 1st, 1911. The new Calendar is now ready and may be obtained upon application to the secretary.

Milton and Sargent Aborn have just re-engaged Louise Le Baron as prima donna contralto with the Aborn English Grand Opera Company, which opens its annual tour at Albany, September 21st. Miss Le Baron filled the same position with the same organization last season, and her re-engagement now completes the cast of the Aborn Company for the coming season. The list of principal artists being Edith Helena, Jane Abercrombie, and Elsa Silverling, sopranos; Leonid Samoiloff, Domenico Russo, and Arthur Green, tenors; Louise Le Baron, Hattie Belle Ladd and Zoe Fulton, contraltos; Louis Kriedler, and Ernest Torti, baritones; William Schuster, basso; Philip Fein, buffo; Carlo Nicola, first conductor; Emanuel Camoin, assistant conductor, and others.

Miss Lillian G. Wilson, soprano soloist of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Bloor St., East, has been granted leave of absence until the New Year. Her place is being filled by Miss Francis.

The rehearsals, begun last season, for the Oratorio Elijah, will be resumed at the Toronto College of Music, Saturday night, September 9th. Violin, viola, cello, and double bass players are invited by Dr. Torrington to send in their names and addresses, if desirous of joining the orchestra. Special advantages are derived from this training.

In the Aborn Opera Companies to be sent on tour during the coming season, there will be several young artists whose cheek no smile of humor or happi-



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have been "discovered" by more prominent singers already established in grand opera. One of these is Thornton D. Urquhart, a tenor. Mr. Urquhart is a Canadian, born in London, Ontario, of Scotch and Irish ancestry, and studied with William Lavin at Detroit before going to New York, where he has been under the instruction of Oscar Saenger for three years. One of his instructors at the Saenger school was Carl Schroeder, who is also one of the Aborn stage directors, and it was he who brought Mr. Urquhart's talents before these impresarios. The young Canadian, who is only twenty-four years of age, and who is said to possess a remarkable dramatic coming season, that of principal artists being Edith Helena, Jane Abercrombie, and Elsa Silverling, sopranos; Leonid Samoiloff, Domenico Russo, and Arthur Green, tenors; Louise Le Baron, Hattie Belle Ladd and Zoe Fulton, contraltos; Louis Kriedler, and Ernest Torti, baritones; William Schuster, basso; Philip Fein, buffo; Carlo Nicola, first conductor; Emanuel Camoin, assistant conductor, and others.

After much delay and disappointment, Mascagni's latest opera, "Isabeau," was produced under the composer's direction at Buenos Ayres on the 3rd of last month.

Miss Laurence Alma-Tadema has translated into English the eloquent patriotic address delivered by Paderewski at the Chopin Centenary Festival last July—an address of which the Manchester Guardian says that "not often has such a sustained poem been sung on the lyrical power of music." In Paderewski's opinion music is the only art that actually lives. Her elements, vibration, palpitation, are the elements of life itself. "Of Chopin, he said, among other things: He was a Slav, yet how distant his grace and charm, his wealth of color, of lights and shades, the unfeelingness of his tragic sense from the sombre and monotonous, although clever, Russian Muse, upon whose cheek no smile of humor or happi-

ness seems ever to have played. What light, what valor, what energy were in him! He it was who first conferred nobility on the peasant, the exquisite nobility of beauty. Poet, magician, monarch by right of genius, he equalized all ranks; not down on the plains, on the flats and levels of everyday life, but high up on the loftiest summit of human emotions.

A CERTAIN editor had cause to admonish his son on account of his reluctance to attend school. "You must go regularly and learn to be a great scholar," said the fond father encouragingly; "otherwise you can never be an editor, you know. What would you do, for instance, if your paper came out full of mistakes?"

The boy looked up into his parent's face with childish innocence.

"Father," he said solemnly, "I'd blame 'em on the printer!" And then the editor fell upon his son's neck and wept tears of joy. He knew he had a successor for the editorial chair.

TWO young Americans, touring Italy for the first time, stopped off one night at Pisa, where they fell in with a convivial party at a cafe. Going hilariously home one pushed the other against a building and held him there. "Great heavens!" cried the man next the wall, suddenly glancing up at the structure above him. "See what we're doing!" Both roisterers fled. They left town on an early morning train, not thinking it safe to stay over and see the famous leaning tower.

TULLY MARSHALL told a story whose virtue consists, about half, in its brevity. It seems that he engaged a comedian for one of his stock ventures, some time ago, and the comedian was very bad. But full of faith in himself, hope for himself, and charity for the aforementioned. After the first performance, he hurried to the boss. "I guess I made a hit to-night," he ventured. "Don't you think so? Honest, now, how do I go?" "You go by the Lake Shore," answered Marshall. "And to-night."